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Brand's American Peonies

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



...Also...

Selected Varieties of New and Standard
Peonies,
Iris and Hardy Shrubs



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O. F. BRAND
Founder of Brand Peonies



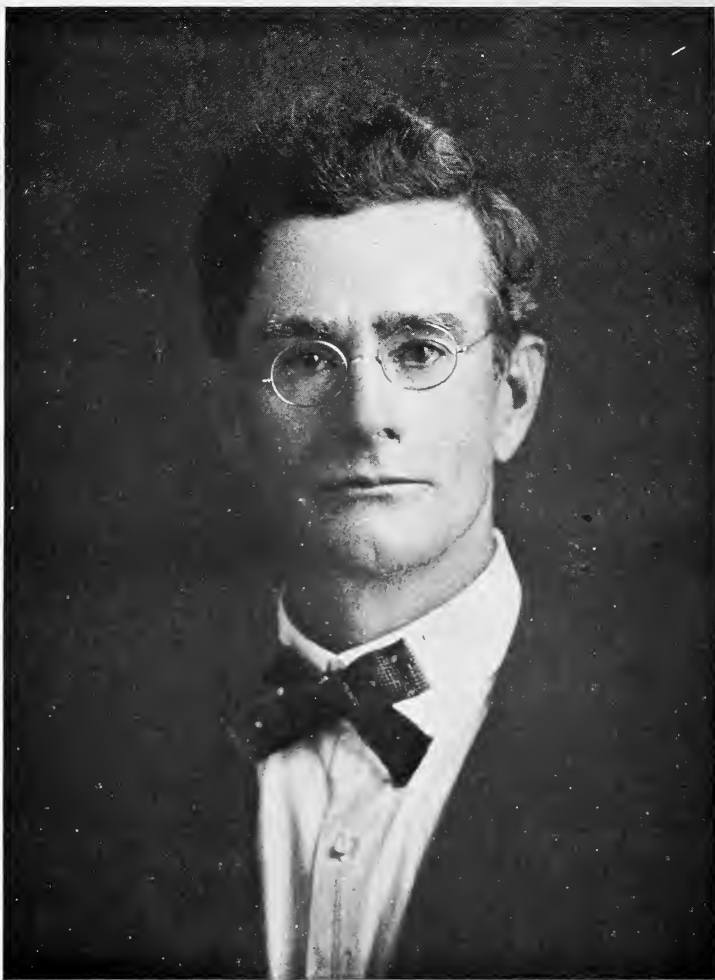
The Brand Peonies

THE AMATEUR'S NEED OF THE PEONY SPECIALIST.

The time is past when the peony grower needs to devote much space in his catalogue to praise of the peony. Twenty years ago there could be found only here and there a person who appreciated the possibilities of this flower. But now peony enthusiasts are to be found everywhere.

They know that, in addition to the red, white and pink varieties of our grandmothers' gardens, we have now hundreds of new varieties from which to choose; that we may now have all shades of pink and of red, and all tints of white; that we may have a variety of types of bloom—single, double and semi-double, loose and compact, flat and deep blooms; that we may so choose our varieties as to have a long season of bloom; and that we may have flowers with the fragrance of the rose. The owner of the tiniest garden as well as the possessor of the biggest estate realizes that the peony is one of his "must-haves."

What the amateur wants of the specialist, whether he plants on a large or small scale, is (1) help in choosing from the bewildering number of varieties the very best that his money will buy, and (2) expert advice concerning the care of his plants.



A. M. BRAND
Peony Specialist



BRAND'S

PEONIES

OUR CLAIM TO BE ALL-AROUND PEONY SPECIALISTS.

Now there are all sorts of so-called "specialists" in every line of work. We believe that our claim to rank with the world's best all-around peony specialists is well founded.

It is now fifty years since we began to grow peonies. For thirty years of that time we have been collecting the best varieties produced in Europe as well as America. But our claim to be true peony specialists does not rest entirely upon the fact that we grow peonies, we also produce them. For twenty years we have been developing new varieties that are being welcomed by peony lovers everywhere. During all of these years the cultivation and development of the peony have been a constantly increasing part of our business, and, at the same time, our chief pleasure.

INTRODUCING IN A PERSONAL WAY THE ORIGINATORS OF THE BRAND PEONIES.

O. F. BRAND, the founder of the Brand Nursery Company, established the first nursery in Minnesota in 1868. He carried on a general nursery business, growing flowers as well as other nursery stock. Among these, peonies had a prominent place. During the first years he gave much time and study to the production of new varieties of fruit adapted to the rigors of our Minnesota climate. The knowledge and skill acquired in this work have stood him in good stead in his later work as a peony breeder. In 1910 he retired, and the business passed into the hands of his son, the present owner.

A. M. BRAND was, as a child, the companion and helper of his father in all his experiments. He has literally grown up with the peonies, and is now applying the experience gained during two generations to the further development of the flower, which has always been to both father and son the most beautiful of all.

A president of the American Peony Association has called him one of the three best judges of peonies in America. That he is generally recognized as an authority on the peony is shown by the facts that he has been chosen as judge in the three greatest peony shows in the country, those held by the American Peony Association and the Northwestern Peony Association, and the Duluth Peony Show, which rivals our state shows, and that he has been asked to write articles on his specialty for many different publications. Extracts from some of these are given in the last pages of this book. They tell many facts about his work with the peony in a fuller and more personal way than they can be given in this general introduction.

LOCATION OF OUR PEONY GARDENS.

The home of the "Brand Peonies" is Faribault, Minnesota, fifty miles due south of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Our gardens are situated at the eastern edge of the city on the high hills that rise abruptly from the bank of Straight River. To the east, the hills, rising still higher, form the background for our great field of peonies. To the south and west is spread out a broad and varied scene. In the immediate foreground circles



the wooded picturesque valley of the river, along which is built our attractive little city with its pleasant homes and numerous public institutions. Beyond stretches mile upon mile of prairie, dotted with natural and artificial groves and quiet lakes. The limit of our view is marked by a spur of the Great Woods, which forms a broken sky line.

OUR JUNE SHOW.

In June our peony gardens are in full bloom; and with their setting they form a picture which we find great pleasure in sharing with all who love flowers and the great out-of-doors. We shall be glad to meet visitors at the train if they will notify us when to expect them.

During the season of 1919 we had in bloom twelve acres of plants to show our guests. Four hundred and eighty named varieties were found here. These were planted in rows some thirty rods long; and the great fields, banded with every shade from the purest white to the darkest crimson, were a sight to be long remembered.

Besides the named varieties we had probably 60,000 unnamed seedlings in various stages of development. Perhaps the most beautiful and certainly the most interesting spot in the nursery was one of the seedling beds. Everyone who has any curiosity about the origin of new varieties of peonies will want to know something about this little plot of ground.

OUR FIVE-YEAR-OLD SEEDLING BED.

This is the one of all our beds of seedlings which was this year at just the most interesting age. It includes perhaps a quarter of an acre, and is located on one of the highest spots in our grounds. In this bed were seen no neat rows and long stretches of a single color. Instead the entire surface of the ground seemed to be covered with a rich brocaded carpet in which pink, rose, crimson, maroon and white were here blended and there contrasted in an indescribable fashion.

The beauty of such a bed of seedlings strikes one at a glance, but it is not until one begins to examine the individual plants that the interesting fact about it is discovered. Search as you may among the thousands of plants you will find no two that bear flowers exactly alike. In fact the widest diversity in form as well as color exists. And this brings us to the story of the most interesting part of our work; for this bed is the laboratory in which at the present time most of our discoveries are being made. You will meet it again in the following story of how we get our new varieties of peonies.

HOW BRAND PEONIES ARE PRODUCED.

Fundamental Facts. There is nothing mysterious about our work. It is based upon a few easily understood facts. In the first place, the modern peony, like many other cultivated plants, is the product of many crosses, and so does not "come true" from seed. That is, if plants of a single variety are isolated so that the flowers cannot be fertilized by the pollen from another variety, and if the seeds produced are planted, and



the resulting seedlings are cared for until they bloom, the flowers of these plants will be found to vary widely in both color and form. The plants themselves will differ in color of foliage, habits of growth, etc. Everyone of the seedlings may be inferior to the parent stock; but, on the other hand, one or more may prove superior to it in some important characteristic at least.

Now, if different varieties are grown side by side, wind, bees and butterflies will carry pollen from bloom to bloom, and thus bring about hybridization. The seeds thus produced will, of course, bear greater possibilities of variation than those produced by a single variety. And if the parent stocks are fine varieties, their descendants are more likely to be worth while than are the descendants of common stock.

Now for the story of how we apply these facts. It must be remembered throughout that what we are after is a new combination of desirable characteristics—a new peony as good as any yet produced but different.

Choosing the Parent Stock. Our first step is to set out a bed of plants to furnish seed for our venture. The varieties used are selected with great care. Each plant that is chosen must possess in clearly defined form one or more especially desirable characteristics, such as good color, fine form, or pleasing fragrance in the flower, or good habits of growth in the plant. Though we are especially anxious to secure doubles, no



entirely double variety finds a place in the bed. Such flowers, possessing neither stamens nor pistils, cannot help in the production of seed.

Hybridization. Having chosen our parent stock with such care, we leave the work of hybridizing for the most part to nature. In this way we work on a larger scale than we could if we depended on hand fertilization. We also get combinations of characteristics that we could not have worked for. We know the qualities that our parent plants themselves possess; but we do not know what latent characteristics, inherited from their many ancestors, they may be able to transmit.

Raisings the Seedlings. Just as the pea-like pods are opening, we gather the seeds, and sometime before freezing weather we plant them broadcast in a specially prepared bed.

With the first warm days of the second spring the little plants begin to pierce the soil. They remain in this bed until their second fall, when they are transplanted to another bed where they are to remain until they show what sort of flowers they can produce. Here they are given intensive culture; and the fourth year after the seeds are sown, a few plants bloom. But the fifth year is the time we have been anxiously waiting for since we planted the bed which was to furnish seed for our experiment; for then most of the plants bloom.

Selection of Promising Varieties. Each of the thousands of seedlings is a new variety. And now comes the task of selecting from among them the ones that give promise of being distinctly new and choice. Of all the plants raised about ninety per cent revert to the original type of the peony and turn out singles. Most of these are not worth preserving; but occasionally we find one with a distinctive charm, and this we mark. However, it is the doubles that we examine with the greatest interest.

During the blooming season the bed is gone through several times a day. Promising varieties are noted and so marked. Each day our interest is fresh, for we know we shall find new plants in bloom; and each day we say to ourselves, with the unfailing enthusiasm of the experimenter—Among these thousands of plants, all unlike, we must surely find a few, at least, different from any that the world has yet produced and as good as the best. But years of work with the peony have made us exacting; and along with our hope goes the constantly deepening determination not to offer to the public as a Brand Peony any variety that does not approach our standard. Fortunately for the ordinary purchaser of peonies, this standard calls for many qualities that the amateur himself would not think of demanding.

The Brand Standard. A good peony, first of all, produces beautiful flowers—that is, flowers that have the charm that comes from good color and fine form. But peonies capable of producing such blooms fall into two classes: (1) those which develop the full beauty of the flower in the field under ordinary conditions, come good every year, bloom profusely, and possess stems strong enough to support the flowers; (2) those that in order to bring out their full beauty must be developed in



the house away from the sun and unfavorable weather conditions, or that produce good flowers only once in three or four years, or that give scanty bloom, or possess weak stems.

It goes without saying that the first class are the only desirable plants for persons who cannot have all the flowers they would like to have. Nevertheless the amateur cannot tell one from the other. Now Brand Peonies are selected for the qualities of the first class. Nevertheless, beauty of bloom has not been sacrificed. Time and again they have won prizes at flower shows in competition with those of the second class.

Final Tests. But our work is far from finished when we have marked a variety as promising in the seed bed. Years of experience have taught us that the seedling bed furnishes no real test of the permanent value of a peony even if beauty of bloom alone is considered. Many a plant that we have here noted as bearing flowers of exceptional beauty has failed in later seasons and different locations to live up to its early promise. And the conditions of the seedling bed furnish an even less satisfactory test for the other qualities of a truly desirable peony.

So, after we have learned what we can from the performance of a plant in the location where it first blooms, we lift it at the proper season, divide the root, and replant the divisions in different localities. Each year, for anywhere from three to six years, we note the various characteristics of these young plants; and finally we decide whether or not they are worthy to be given a name and to form the parent stock of a new Brand Peony.

Occasionally a variety has some characteristics so desirable that we preserve it in spite of defects. But when the time comes to list the variety in our catalogue we are careful to mention its limitations.

Final Results. In all we have probably tested out 500,000 different varieties. Of all this number we now list but 45; and some of these, as we have said, we do not consider to be first class in every respect. About 20 of them, however, we do believe must be admitted to the short list of the world's best peonies; and four or five of these are masterpieces. But even if the work from beginning to end had not been full of pleasant excitement, and if only one best variety had passed the tests, we should have been repaid for our experiment. To have produced a Martha Bulloch, or an Elizabeth Barrett Browning, for example, is reward enough for the years of working and waiting.

The Development of Stock. When we have finally decided to add a new peony to our list we cannot put it upon the market until we have developed a considerable amount of stock. Now, as we have said, peonies do not "come true" from seed. Therefore, this must be done by the slow process of root division. With some varieties root growth is exceedingly slow, and it takes many years to produce a supply of plants available for the market, since part of the stock must be reserved for further propagation. Such varieties must always be rare.



MARTHA BULLOCH and LITTLE HAZEL KINNEY

THE HISTORY OF OUR MARTHA BULLOCH PEONY.

Some who have lacked patience to read through the details of the general process of producing new varieties of flowers may be interested in the history of a single sort.

The original plant to which every Martha Bulloch peony in the world traces back was selected from one of our early seedling beds. The seed for this bed was planted in 1899 and germinated in the spring of 1901. The original Martha Bulloch plant produced its first flower in 1904. We marked it as a good late pink and watched it for two years in this original location.



BRAND'S

PEONIES

In the fall of 1906 we lifted the plant, divided it into two plants and set them in a heavy clay loam. At the end of two years one of these was again lifted and made into two divisions. These two divisions were planted in a rather damp heavy black soil. In the fall of 1910 one of these was cut into six small divisions, and these were moved a half mile away to a heavy clay soil. In all these locations the variety gave a good account of itself when well established, and we felt sure we had something good.

In 1913 the six plants last set, now three-year-olds, came strong and healthy with heavy stems bearing promising buds. At the time of the Annual Show of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, we were able to cut from these plants twenty-five blooms for exhibition. These flowers were shown in competition with the finest vase of Therese we have ever seen. Nevertheless, they took the first prize and were the sensation of the show.

We immediately began to propagate as rapidly as possible, but this variety makes root growth slowly and we are still often unable to supply the demand.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The Brand Peonies have been exhibited three times at the Minnesota State Horticultural Society's Summer Meetings. They have won:

- 1905—1st, 2nd and 3rd.
- 1913—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
- 1914—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

At the American Peony Show, Cleveland, Ohio, 1918, a first and a second prize were offered for the two best varieties introduced since 1910. Both these prizes went to Brand Peonies:

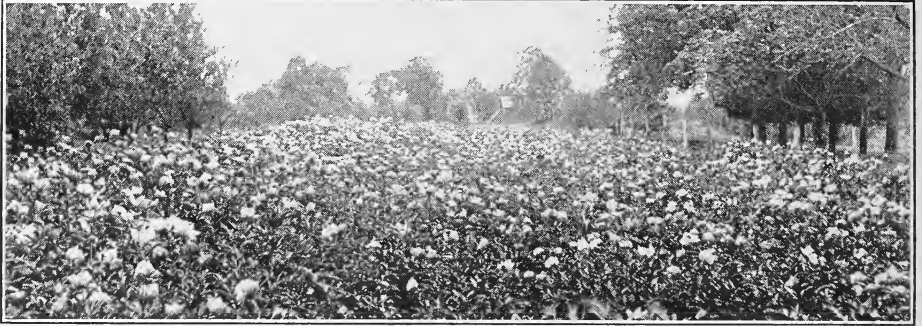
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| 1st prize—Chestine Gowdy | 2nd prize—Phoebe Carey |
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That Brand Peonies are first class is further attested by the prizes that they have won at the annual shows of the Northwestern Peony Association:

- 1915—Seedlings—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
- 1916—Seedlings—1st, 2nd and 3rd.
- 1919—Medium pink—1st, Martha Bulloch.
- Red—1st, Mary Brand.
- Seedlings—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

The seedlings which in 1919 received the first and second prizes created a sensation, and the judges left the matter open for an hour before deciding which was the better and placing the ribbons. The one that finally received the first prize has been named Victory Chateau Thierry, and the other, Myrtle Gentry.

In 1918 members of the American Peony Association were asked to indicate their estimate of 580 varieties of peonies by giving each a mark on a scale ranging from one to ten. In the final summing up of returns, 26 varieties were found to have received an average of 9 or over, and three of these were Brand Peonies. One, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, receiving fourth place. We consider this a very good showing since most of our best varieties have been on the market but a short time. Estimates must thus have been made from blooms furnished by very young plants, which are often not true to type. We ourselves did not vote.



OUR GENERAL LIST.

Besides our own productions we offer a carefully selected list of the best varieties of other originators. This includes many rare sorts. For example, we offer such French varieties as La France, Le Cygne, La Fee, Therese, Tourangelle, Solange, Sarah Bernhardt and Mon. Martin Cahusac. Among our varieties of English origin are Kelway's Glorious, Phyllis Kelway and Lady Alexandra Duff. Among late American introductions we list Jubilee, Standard Bearer, Loveliness, Karl Rosenfield, Walter Faxon and Milton Hill. All these varieties, like our own productions are somewhat costly, but they are the **newest** as well as the best.

But no one need think that, because he cannot afford novelties, he must go without beautiful flowers. We have included also in our general list the very best of the older varieties. These were put upon the market years ago without much formal testing along with many inferior sorts. But with us they have stood the exacting test of time. We have chosen them from the thousands of varieties offered to the public with almost the same care that we have chosen our short list of Brand Peonies from the multitude of seedlings we have tested. Large stocks of these old varieties exist and they are therefore inexpensive. For about a dollar a piece one can obtain strong roots of such fine pink varieties as Albert Crousse, Mons. Jules Elie, Marguerite Gerard, Octavie Demay, Eugenie Verdier, Livingstone and Madame Emile Galle; such good reds as Felix Crousse, Rachel, Eugene Bigot, Rubra Superba and Meissonier; and such beautiful whites as Avalanche, Festiva, Festiva Maxima, La Perle, Madame de Vernville, Couronne d'Or, Duchess de Nemours, Marie Lemoine, Madame Emile Lemoine and Baroness Schroeder.

These lists include early, mid-season and late varieties; and by selecting from them by the help of catalogue descriptions, one may have a long season of beautiful bloom.

USES OF THE PEONY.

No other flower adapts itself to so many uses as the peony. It is invaluable for giving masses of color in the mixed shrubbery and per-



ennial border. Single plants or groups of plants, according to the size of the border, should be scattered here and there in front of large shrubs and tall perennials or among low ones. It furnishes fine specimen plants for the lawn if properly cared for. It makes a good border for walks and driveways and for division lines of lots. Plants of one color are most effective for this purpose; and it is better to use all of one variety, since these will come into bloom at the same time. If such a planting is made with the idea of permanence, the plants should be set from three to four feet apart. They can then be left indefinitely and will grow more beautiful with age. They may at first be alternated with one or more of the fine varieties of perennial phlox, and a succession of bloom will thus be secured. Such borders may often be so planned that when the peony plants are two or three years old the phlox may be moved to the front of them.

Beds of the flower as large as space permits planted in rows will give immense pleasure. Here they can be easily and thoroughly cultivated; and they not only make the garden a glorious place for weeks, but they furnish unlimited quantities of cut flowers. On large estates great masses of a single color with a good background of green shrubbery produce magnificent effects. But the peony is not an aristocrat. It helps to make simple homes beautiful when planted in unused corners, or along unsightly fences or buildings. Wherever peony plants are placed they remain attractive not only during the blooming season but throughout the summer, as the foliage remains fresh and green, and with a little trimming the plants continue shapely.

THE FUTURE OF THE PEONY.

We have often heard it said and seen in print that there is no longer any necessity of bringing out new varieties of peonies, that the limit of beauty has already been reached. One writer upon the peony offers a list of one hundred kinds which, he says, includes all the really desirable varieties that ever have been or ever can be produced. A moment's thought will show how foolish the statement is.

The best test of a peony is what people think of it; and the best way to find out what peony lovers think of different varieties of peonies is by a vote upon their merits and demerits. In 1918 the members of the American Peony Society, as has been said, were asked to give their estimate of 580 of what are generally considered the best peonies, by marking them on a scale ranging from ten to one. The result of the vote was that in the minds of the voters only 26 varieties deserved a mark of nine or more. Of these only seven, beginning with Festiva Maxima which was introduced in 1851, were produced before 1900. The others were all introduced in that year or later. Of these, twelve varieties were under twelve years of age. The ultimate one hundred varieties just mentioned included ten under twenty years old.

Now if improvement has been so great in the first fifth of this century, what may we expect in the years to come?



TYPES, OR FORMS, OF PEONIES.

The progenitor of our modern herbaceous peony, *Paeonia Albiflora*, was a native of Siberia. It bore a white flower which was single in form. It has been cultivated extensively, first in China and Japan, and later in Europe and America, and through cultivation has come to vary widely in form as well as color. Now many conditions of a state of cultivation are more favorable to variation in a plant than are the conditions of the wild state. The chief of these, as we have seen in the story of the development of the Brand varieties, are (1) intensive cultivation, (2) an increased food supply, (3) cross fertilization, both natural and artificial and (4) selection and preservation of plants bearing desirable characteristics.

Probably a variation in color occurred first. An early Chinese writer mentions a red as well as a white peony. From these two varieties and their descendants other colors have come.

But the wide variation in form which has come about seems even more wonderful than the variation in color. The process by which double blooms have been developed from singles is interesting. This change is brought about by the transformation of stamens and pistils into petals. An entirely double variety thus contains neither stamens nor pistils. Our modern peony furnishes flowers in all stages of development from the original single to the entirely double. It is clear then that no hard and fast lines can be drawn between types. But since everyone with any knowledge of peonies is as much interested in form as in color, some sort of classification is needed as a help in describing varieties.

Certain rather loosely applied names of types have come into use. In our definitions of these terms we have followed as closely as we could the generally accepted practice, while at the same time we have tried to avoid what seemed to us some common inconsistencies. In our descriptions of varieties, we use these terms when they serve our purpose, but in many cases we feel that a description is better than a mere name.

1. **Single.** This class of flowers contains seed bearing carpels, a mass of pollen producing stamens, a single row of wide petals, or guards, and a calyx.

2. **Japanese.** This type illustrates the first stage in the doubling process. The stamens have become greatly enlarged. They are narrow and thick and of various colors. They have taken a step towards the petal form. Vestiges of anthers remain and these sometimes carry pollen.

3. **Bomb.** In this stage the stamens have taken on the texture of petals. They are, however, narrower than the guard petals, and their edges curve towards each other. They exist in great numbers and form a distinct ball, surrounded by the wide and more drooping guards.

4. **The Crown.** Sometimes the carpels also become transformed into petals. Often these petals differ from those produced from stamens and form a well defined central tuft. Such a bloom has thus three distinct sets of petals—those formed from carpels being surrounded by the transformed stamens, and these in turn by the wider guards. Such a flower belongs to the crown type.

5. **Rose.** When both stamens and carpels have been transformed with large round petals that differ little if any from the guards, we have the rose type.

6. **Semi-Rose.** These flowers are like those of the rose type except that part of the stamens have remained unchanged. These may be scattered among the broad petals or they may be arranged in a ring around a central group of petals as in the well known Couronne d'Or.

7. **Double.** When all stamens and pistils have become transformed into petals, whether these are like or unlike the guards, the flower is entirely double. The rose type then is double. The bomb may be double, but it may contain carpels. The crown also may be double, but it may contain a few stamens or petals that are only partially transformed and bear remnants of anthers.

8. **Semi-Double.** Of all this list of terms this one is most loosely used. We apply it to a very loosely built flower of the semi-rose type.



THE CULTURE OF THE PEONY.

The peony stands at the head of the list of hardy plants, since it will live year after year even if totally neglected. But, like corn and potatoes, it must have intensive cultivation to come to its greatest perfection. It is for those persons who like to give a plant the best chance possible to show what it can do that the following cultural directions have been prepared.

Location and Soil. Peonies should be planted where they will receive full sun and where the soil will not be impoverished by the roots of trees and large shrubs. A well drained soil is necessary to good results as peonies will not do well when the ground is wet and soggy. The heavier soils produce the best blooms but sandy soils will give good results if well fertilized and liberally supplied with water during the blooming season and times of drought. A sandy soil is especially good for propagation.

Preparation for Receiving Plants. If a regular bed is to be set out, begin preparation a month before the plants arrive. If the soil is fairly good garden soil suitable for raising vegetables, plow or spade to the depth of eight inches. Then work up the soil, level it off and leave until time to set the plants. Top fertilization will be sufficient. But if you have filled soil of poor quality dig it out to the depth of two feet. Fill in with what when well packed will make about a foot of good well rotted stable manure. Then fill in with twelve inches of good garden soil, packing it down and leaving it to settle.

If it is planned to scatter the plants in an herbaceous border already started, provide enough space for each plant to enable it to develop properly. If plants are to be set as specimen plants in the lawn, enough sod must be taken up to permit of good preparation of the soil and thorough cultivation.

Time to Plant. The best time to handle the peony is when the roots have become fully developed. With us this time is somewhere from the twenty-fifth of August to the fifth of September. We like to dig the plants as near this time as possible and get them to our customers some time in September. This gives them time to make good root growth before winter sets in. However, if for any reason it is inconvenient to get plants out in September, do not wait until another fall. They can still be safely planted until the ground freezes or in the spring until growth starts. The disadvantage of the later planting is that they are not likely to bloom the first season.



Planting. When the plants arrive, remove the packing and immerse these in water for about eight hours. This will not hurt the roots; and if they happen to be shrivelled, it will help greatly.

Set the plants so that the top of the pink or white buds will come from two or three inches below the surface. Work the soil in around the roots with the fingers. Press down firmly with the heel, being careful not to injure the buds. Then fill the hole with loose soil and mound it up about two inches above the surrounding surface. This last step insures the shedding of water during the first winter. After the ground is frozen, apply a light mulch of strawy manure, straw, wild hay or corn stalks.

Cultivation. When garden making time comes in the springs, remove the mulch and level the mound. As soon as the buds appear above ground, begin cultivation and cultivate until the plants are in bloom. The soil should be stirred to the depth of two inches close to the plant and three farther away. If the plants are in rows, cultivate to the depth of six inches between the rows. The potato fork and potato hook are good tools to use where horse cultivation is impossible. After the blooming season cultivate enough to keep down weeds.

Watering. In times of drought, give an occasional thorough watering. A liberal supply of water during the blooming season will help greatly to make fine flowers. A good way to water is to dig a little trench around a plant about six inches from the stalks and pour in two or three pails of water at a time. Where plants are in rows an entire row may be easily watered by digging a trench on each side and filling from the hose. Such a watering will last for a week. Sprinkling is always useless. After the blooming season, cease watering.

Cutting Back the Plant. In cutting flowers, be sure to allow at least two leaves to remain on each stem to insure root growth for another year. After the blooms have fallen, cut off the flower buds and trim the plant enough to make it shapely. In this way it will remain an attractive feature of the garden throughout the summer. By the first of September it is safe to cut the stalks to the ground if for any reason it is desirable to do so.

Winter Protection. In such localities as Illinois, Ohio and Southern Iowa, snow cannot be depended on to furnish continuous covering; and in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Canada high winds often sweep the ground bare of snow. Here the ground is likely to heave, and a light covering such as has been recommended for newly set plants should be furnished each winter. But in Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin, where the ground is covered throughout the winter with more or less snow, no mulch is necessary after the first year.

Fertilizing. As a fertilizer, nothing is better than well rotted stable manure, cow manure being preferable. However, much harm is done by too frequent heavy applications of manure. Perhaps a safe rule is to give a good covering of manure about three inches deep once in three years. In the spring this should be raked from the tops of the plants, and worked into the ground a little distance away.

In our own practice we have used a good deal of wood ashes. About a quart applied to a good strong three-year-old plant every other year has given splendid results. If show flowers are wanted, liquid manure, applied at intervals of two weeks from the time the plants appear above the ground until they are in bloom, will bring surprising results.

DISEASES AND INSECT ENEMIES.

There is but one disease which troubles the peony and that is pretty well confined to France. It is a root disease and in America does not trouble us to any great extent. Leaf rust sometimes appears during a succession of very wet seasons. Bordeaux mixture will check this. No insect troubles the peony unless it may be the ant. We have never been able to discover that it has done us any injury, but have received reports from many who say that with them it has injured the bud. Looking into these cases we universally find that the plants troubled were not cultivated and are of the opinion that if good cultivation methods had been pursued so as to compel strong, luxuriant growth the ants would have caused no trouble. The ant is after the sweet, sticky juice that exudes from the ball of the bud.



BRAND'S

PEONIES

TESTIMONIALS.

Although we value highly the good words about our flowers that come to us unsolicited from our friends, we have never preserved them. However, we are able to give here three quotations from letters that were received in the last two mails:

"At Detroit, I saw a bloom of your Judge Berry. It was great. I must have one."

"I never cared for the cone-shaped peony, but Chestine Gowdy this year impressed me as one of the most beautiful flowers of any kind I had ever seen."

"I saw a lot of your peonies at the Detroit Show, and was so impressed with the beauty of the varieties that I am now a peony enthusiast, and I wish you to send me your catalogue with prices."

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee our stock absolutely true to name. Mistakes will occur through the carelessness of help and in other ways. If it should happen that plants untrue to name are received, we will cheerfully refill the order without expense to purchaser. But remember that a peony does not really become established until the third year after planting. Many great double varieties will come almost single the first year, are not very good the second, and do not produce the typical bloom until the third year. So, if a flower does not come good at first, wait until the third year. Then, if it is not what you think you have bought, let us know.

PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

Everyone who understands that it takes at least ten years to produce a new variety and to raise stock enough to put it upon the market will realize that such varieties must always be expensive. It is true, too, that those first class varieties that propagate slowly will always remain rare and, therefore, costly. But for all varieties, new as well as old, we will always meet the prices of any reputable peony grower. Perhaps this statement calls for somewhat further explanation.

We have always held that a good strong three to five eye division is the best stock to plant since a well cut back division starts an entirely new clean growth and produces a better plant than does a clump. Then a three-year-old from such a division produces the very finest flowers, those truest to type. But many persons wish immediate results, that is, they want to secure quantities of bloom quickly. They, therefore, prefer to buy older plants. To meet this demand we offer in addition to strong divisions, one, two and three-year-old plants. Now we know what a good peony is and how to grow it, and we will furnish at the prices quoted by any reputable grower as good a grade of stock at least as he furnishes.

Prices given in the catalogue are for strong divisions. Prices of older plants may be had by referring to the price list that accompanies the catalogue.

If cash accompanies order, \$11.00 worth of plants may be chosen for \$10.00, \$27.50 worth for \$25.00, \$57.50 worth for \$50.00, and \$120.00 worth for \$100.00.

HOW TO REMIT.

Our business is conducted under the name of The Brand Nursery Company, the name chosen when others were connected with it being still retained, though for the last four years A. M. Brand has been the sole proprietor. All remittances, whether by postoffice order, registered letter, personal check or bank draft, should be made payable to The Brand Nursery Company.

METHODS OF SHIPMENT.

Orders for one or two roots can generally be shipped cheaper by parcel post than by express. If a purchaser wishes his order so shipped and will state this to us when he orders, we will cheerfully prepay postage and send statement for the same. Larger orders should be sent by express, which is paid by the purchaser. Very large orders, unless prompt delivery is important, should be sent by freight. We should like to have customers give us instructions about shipment, but in the absence of these we will use our best judgment.



List of Brand Peonies

A. J. DAVIS. (1907.) Very large, loose, semi-rose. A tall-growing, early midseason, good bright crimson. A very reliable variety that comes good every year. Flowers large, produced generally one to a stem. Petals large and loosely arranged, showing stamens. One of the very good reds. \$3.00.

AMANDA YALE. (1907.) **Prize Peony.** Large, loose, semi-rose type. Color milk white with some petals heavily blotched carnine. Medium tall grower. Good bloomer. The proud and charming habit of growth and dignified poise of this plant when in bloom make it a favorite with those who prefer a pure white peony. \$5.00.

ARCHIE BRAND. (1913.) **Prize Peony.** An even, deep, sea-shell pink with silvery border. The petals, closely massed, form a solid head which is surrounded by broad drooping guard petals. An immense flower of the bomb type. There is a charm about

this flower in its even, soft, uniform color and the peculiar perfection of its form which attracts the eye from a long distance. Midseason, medium height, profuse bloomer. One of the very best of the Brand Peonies. One of the chief attractions about it is its delicate fragrance which closely resembles that of the rose. We believe that it has a stronger, truer rose scent than any other pink variety. This delicate fragrance, added to the charming beauty and grace of the flower, makes this variety especially fine for cut blossoms. It rivals the rose in fragrance and in beauty, and far surpasses it in size. It is in a class by itself—\$10.00.

AUNT ELLEN. (1907.) Large, loose, semi-rose. Rich, uniform, purplish crimson with stamens. A fine crimson. Early, coming just after Richard Carvel in season. This is a good bloomer year after year, one that can be depended upon. 75 cents.

ERRATA.

Archie Brand (on page 18), price should read\$7.50
Longfellow (on page 22) price should read\$10.00
Lady Alexander Duff (on page 29) price should read\$10.00
Elizabeth Barrett Browning (on page 19) price should read\$25.00





BRAND'S

PEONIES

BEN FRANKLIN. (1907.) Medium sized blossoms of semi-rose type. A brilliant crimson with darker shadings at base of petals. Very tall, erect stems carrying single blossoms in great profusion. Medium early. This is one of the most striking of our dark peonies. A splendid commercial variety. A fine sort for massing. The fragrance of this flower is slight but agreeable. It is equally desirable as a cut flower and as a landscape variety. The flowers unfold slowly and carry their form and color much longer than most red varieties. It is a charmer and will give satisfaction. A single plant or a group on the lawn, or a vase filled with these gorgeous blossoms always attracts attention, and calls forth exclamations of delight and comments of admiration—\$2.00.

BRAND'S MAGNIFICENT. (1918.) Another great red. We have become noted as the producers of a line of the very best red peonies in cultivation. The late Rev. C. S. Harrison said, "The Brands lead the world in their reds." We have produced many very fine reds, and of these this is one of the very best. Plant medium height, mid-season, wonderfully profuse. Blossom semi-rose and very beautiful in shape. Petals all large like those of a rose. Color deep, dark red with a bluish cast. The nearest blue of any red peony. When this variety is in bloom people will turn to it time and time again as the best red they have ever seen. Wonderful because of the beautiful form of the flower, its prodigality of bloom, its great, broad, symmetrically arranged petals, and its magnificent color effect. \$25.00 each. Stock very limited.

CHARLES McKELLIP. (1907.) **Prize Peony.** Probably the most perfect in form of the crimson peonies. Semi-rose type. The irregular, rich crimson petals of the center are mingled with gold stamens and surrounded by rows of broad, silky guard petals. This flower should be found in every collection because of the perfect form of the flower and the deep, rich, ruby color of the individual blossom. It has a charm peculiarly its own. Once seen, no one is ever satisfied until he has added it to his collection—\$5.00.

CHESTINE GOWDY. (1913.) **Prize Peony.** A striking specimen of the cone-shaped peony. The broad outer petals are silvery pink. These enclose a zone of fine irregularly shaped, closely set petals of deep rich cream, which in turn surround a prominent cone of broad, pink petals, splashed and tipped with crimson. The perfection of its form and its rich and delicately varied coloring have repeatedly caused it to be singled out for special admiration from a group of the finest varieties. The stems are long, slender, and strong, bearing a single flower. The flower is of good substance and when cut just as the bud is bursting, this variety makes one of our best cut flowers. Medium late. It has a delicate fragrance, penetrating, lasting, and sweet. A vase filled with them would perfume a large drawing-room with its delightful odor. First Prize Peony, National Peony Show,

Cleveland, Ohio, as best new peony introduced since 1910. \$5.00.

COMMODORE EMGE. (1919.) Medium bomb type. Dark crimson. One color. Dwarf grower. Good strong stems. Profuse bloomer. Medium to late. A splendid sort where a row is wanted along a driveway, as its blossoms are held erect on stiff stems in such great profusion as to cover the plant completely, making one long uniform row of striking crimson. 75 cents.

DARKNESS. (1913.) Single, large. Color very dark maroon with darker markings in lower half of petals which surround a bold cluster of golden stamens. Tall, strong stems. Good bloomer. Very early. Of the thousands of single varieties produced by Mr. Brand, this is the most striking and distinct. An exceptionally good cut flower. Its charm of blending colors and its delightful fragrance make it particularly choice for cut flowers. 75 cents.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. (Brand 1907.) Flowers large to very large, semi-rose type. Blooms in the bud appear pure glistening white with outer petals heavily striped crimson. As the buds develop the marvels of this wonderful flower commence to assert themselves. In the stage of the opening bud the flower remains three or four days, and the unopened bud, about to burst, assumes gigantic size, often being as large as the expanded blooms of other fair sized varieties. Having paused thus, the flower slowly opens and the wonderful treasures hidden within slowly unfold. The outer petals draw gradually back, disclosing a loosely, artistically arranged mass of large wrinkled petals. The beauty of this flower lies in the immense size of the blooms, the artistic shape and arrangement of the petals, and the delicate and wonderful coloring within. For, starting with the tips of the petals and gazing deep into the throat of the flower, we see the color gradually deepening towards the innermost recesses of the flower. The inner surface of the petals is washed with the most delicate pinkish canary. The perfume of the flower is strong and sweet. Although not as profuse as some of our varieties, still a good bloomer. Season of blooming late, with Marie Lemoine. In the vote taken by the American Peony Society the Browning stood fourth highest on the entire list, stamping it as one of the world's greatest peonies. To produce best results must be grown in rich, well drained soil.

We call this and Martha Bulloch our two finest flowers.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX. (1907.) **Prize Peony.** Markedly bomb-shaped, but with interesting variations in details. Deep shell-pink. The elevated cup-shaped center, which is enclosed by a row of irregular crimson tipped petals, is surrounded by many rows of irregular fringed petals, the outer ones sometimes becoming a rich cream. Around the central mass are many rows of fringed petals becoming reflexed. Unusual in its form and varied coloring. Good cut flower. Very fragrant. Late. A remarkable variety. Very distinct. \$3.00.



BRAND'S

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FANNY CROSBY. (1907.) One row of the most lovely shade of soft pink guard petals surmounted by a canary yellow, full and symmetrically formed dome. The best yellow we have ever seen, 3 to 6 lateral orbs. Seed pods tipped with carmine. Fannie Crosby is of good, large size and height a delightfully charming acquisition to the floral world, early midseason—\$3.00.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. (1907.) A majestic white of peerless beauty. Language cannot well describe it. One of the worlds best, either new or old. A pure white. The stars of Heaven must have looked on in sympathizing joy and admiration when this new treasure was brought forth to be named for that remarkable woman who did so much to bless mankind. Very large, tall, fragrant, faint crimson markings on edges of a few petals, not prominent. One and two orbs on some stems. Surely a queen of purity. Among the very late whites, there is nothing finer in the peony world, except Elizabeth Barrett Browning. \$5.00.

FRANCES WILLARD. (1907.) Prize Peony. A perfectly formed flower. Petals of varying sizes form a very large rounded flower often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens an exquisite bluish white with an occasional carmine touch, changing on the lawn to a pure white. As a cut flower it remains a pinkish cream. Although delicate in appearance, it is of good substance and an excellent cut flower. Altogether it is a wonderful combination of strength and delicacy; in our opinion a better peony than the Baroness Schroeder. It has a better and stronger habit of growth, better and stronger perfume, and lasts better, either on the lawn or as a cut flower. It is the best flower of its type yet produced. \$10.00.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON. (1907.) Tall and graceful. When in bud, delightfully conspicuous, and attractive. As the bud expands and opens into a larger vivid crimson blossom, with just enough gold in it and none too much, it is still more pleasing. When the main blossom begins to fall, the orbs, mediumly long and graceful, still attract the attention of all. This is a unique and attractive variety, particularly good for landscape work. Each—\$1.00.

HARRIET FARNSLEY. (1916.) Rose type, flowers of large size borne one to a stem. A beautiful soft pink of the color and style of Mad. Emil Galle but later and of better substance. A very beautiful variety that is in bloom with Rubra Grandiflora. The most of the very late peonies are not first class in quality, but this is a gem. Our latest and one of our best—\$5.00.

FARIBAULT. (Brand 1918.) Here is a peony that I have been watching for years. Selected from our first seed bed in 1904 as a flower of the second class. Planted out with over 200 seedlings so classed, and upon its second blooming after transplanting reselected as of first class, and so classed ever since. We have had this variety under constant test and observation since 1904, having planted it in six differ-

ent soil locations. Its uniform good behavior now causes us to introduce it.

Rose type, entirely transformed. Color deep rose with a silver sheen. A peculiar shade of rose that makes everyone who sees it want it as being something strikingly different from any other rose shade they have before seen in a peony. Collar a trifle lighter than the guards. Center petals silver tipped. Total color effect of a number of blooms is that of blending shades of rose. Fragrance mild. Blooming season with Marie Lemoine. Habit of plant good, medium height and compact. Stems 28 inches long, and of good strength. A very free bloomer with large-sized blossoms.

Extra good as a cut flower. Makes a very striking display under artificial light. The color effect is peculiar where a bouquet of this variety is made up of blooms in different stages of development. There is such a variety of shades that were you not familiar with the flower you would swear that there were before you as many different varieties as flowers—\$10.00.

HELEN WOLAVER. (1918.) One of the most unique and at the same time one of the most fascinating of peonies. Were it not for the fact that you must cut the flowers from peony plants you would almost think you were cutting rose buds when you cut Helen Wolaver buds from the bush, so striking is the resemblance of the bud of this variety to that of the rose. The flower is very late and does not come to perfection until grown on four year old plants, when the results are wonderful. At this age it produces a profusion of bloom that in the bud look almost exactly like the rose buds. Flowers medium size rose type. Prominent stiff sea shell pink guard petals, more or less splashed with a deeper pink, together with generally two rows of the next inner petals slowly draw away and leave a compact rose bud shaped mass of petals in the center. Rose scented. Taken all in all, the most beautiful peony of recent years—\$5.00.

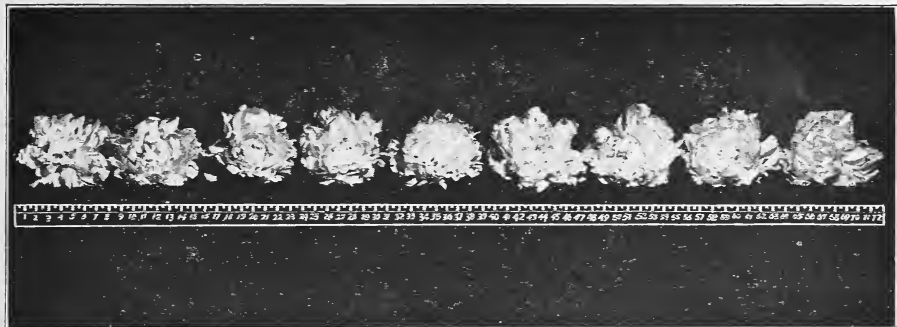
HENRY AVERY. (1907.) With a stock of sufficient size to permit of a satisfactory judging of the merits of the variety, we have come to the conclusion that in Henry Avery we have one of the very choicest of peonies. The plant is of medium height and midseason in period of blooming. Flowers large to very large. General color effect creamy white. Guard petals large and prominent, enclosing a great ball of large rose type petals of the same even color as the guards. Between the guards and the central petals is a very distinct collar running from an inch to an inch and a half in width, of deep bright-yellow petals. This collar gives the flower a very striking appearance, as the petals are a real deep yellow. Fragrance delicate and very pronounced. If you are looking for something very refined in its beauty, you will not be disappointed in Henry Avery—\$10.00.

H. F. REDDICK. (1913.) Large, semi-rose, brilliant, dark crimson, with golden stamens showing among the petals. Medium height, erect, very floriferous and fine. Fragrant, midseason to late. One of our best dark reds. It has the same irresistible



BRAND'S

PEONIES



TWO YARDS OF BRAND PEONIES—NINE BLOOMS

and indescribable brilliancy of red as Mary Brand, which the intermingled yellow stamens tend to heighten and accentuate. This variety is sometimes preferred by those fanciers who admire the comingling of the yellow with the red. Its fine habit of growth, its beautiful blossoms and its profuse blooming habit make of it a variety which every collector should have—\$5.00.

LUETTA PFEIFFER. (Brand 1916.) Semi-rose type. A very large semi-double pinkish white, produced in great profusion on long, stout stems. Flowers of immense size. Large, pure, glistening petals interspersed with just enough golden stamens to make it fascinating and beautiful. Petals here and there blotched and splashed with carmine.

Shortly after I had gotten the stock of this beautiful variety worked up, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pfeiffer, of the Pfeiffer Nursery Co., of Winona, Minnesota, visited my grounds and selected this sort as the very choicest of my entire collection then in bloom, and purchased of me the entire stock at a large price and named the variety Luetta Pfeiffer in honor of Mrs. Pfeiffer. Of this variety I have but a single show plant. During the season of 1919 the flowers on this plant were next to those of Martha Bullock, the best thing we had. They were immense, both in depth of bloom and in diameter. A lady to whom I showed the plant when it was in full bloom, said: "Mr. Brand, if you had not already sold this variety and had but this one plant I would give you \$100.00 for it." Entire sale of stock controlled by the Pfeiffer Nursery Co.—\$25.00.

JEANNETTE OPLIGER. (1913.) Medium size, globular, bomb, guard petals prominent, reflex center, petals rising into a small, exquisitely formed dome. A flower of the most pleasing salmon pink with deep shadings of rose at base of petals. The blossoms come singly and are produced on stiff, slender stems. Medium season. A chaste little flower. Very pretty—\$1.00.

JUDGE BERRY. (1907.) Prize Peony. Large to very large, opening back, flat, semi-rose type. The bud opens pink, the petals open farther and farther back until it becomes a great flat disk of variegated pink and

white bloom of surpassing beauty, seven to eight inches in diameter. Ground color white, washed with a soft, delicate pink. Petals narrow, long and fringed with some stamens intermingled. Medium tall, very profuse bloomer and always good. Very early and possesses a very delicate though charming fragrance. This flower is the best of its season. It is a great mass of loveliness at the very beginning of the peony season, when most of the other varieties are apt to be medium or small, which makes it stand out very distinct and adds much to its desirability. It is singly attractive on the lawn, and where a massive effect is desired for interior decoration, it is simply superb—\$10.00.

LITTLE SWEETHEART. (1907.) Small, typical bomb, with prominent recurved guard petals of delicate salmon pink. Center petals open same shade and fade a trifle lighter. Dwarf, rigidly erect, covered with a perfect mass of bloom. Early mid-season. A companion plant for Commodore Emge. Same height, same type and like that variety, excellent for planting in rows about a driveway. Beautiful. Can always be depended upon—75 cents.

LORA DEXHEIMER. (1913.) Prize Peony. Immense, cylindrical, semi-rose. Intense flaming crimson, shading darker at base of petals. Medium height, stiff stems, holding but a single bloom, rigidly erect. Prodigious bloomer. Early. A splendid peony of the same flat type as Triomphe l'Ex. de Lille so hard to find in this color. The splendid habit and bright color of this variety have marked it with us as of exceptional merit since we first selected it from the seed bed in 1904. Each succeeding year has but added to our good opinion of it. Of the first class—\$5.00.

LYNDA. (1907.) A loose tuft of fringed blush white petals surrounded by many finely fringed petals of deep cream. The broad reflex guard petals often tipped with carmine are again blush white. Stems very long. A good white for late cutting, delicately fragrant. Particularly suited for landscape purposes where a tall, imposing variety is needed as a background. Its flowers are carried on tall, stiff stems, extending above the foliage, producing a grand effect—\$1.00.

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LONGFELLOW. (1907.) Prize Peony. A bright crimson with a cherry tone. Perhaps the most brilliant of all the red peonies. Ever since we selected this variety from our first seed bed in 1904 down to the present moment I have always claimed that it was the best dark red peony in existence, bar none. At the time our first seed bed was the bloom we had daily many visitors to our grounds to see this wonderful sight of nearly eight thousand seedling peonies in bloom at once. The bed contained many dark reds scattered promiscuously all over it. But there was one plant, the bloom of which was so striking in its color, so much brighter than that of any other red, and there were probably 300 deep reds in different shades in bloom at the time, that even the most casual observers would pick this one out. One day a gentleman drove up from town and around the bed. Stopping at the north-west corner and pointing ten rods across the flowers to the northeast corner of the bed, he said to my father, who was with him: "Do you see that bright red way across there in the corner there, that red that is so much brighter and finer than any of the other reds? Well, I will give you ten dollars for that plant." "No," father said, "a hundred times ten dollars wouldn't buy that plant; it isn't for sale." That plant was Longfellow, at that time an unnamed seedling blooming for the first time. And ten dollars at that time was an almost unheard of price for a peony. Mary Brand, now generally credited with being the best dark red, is a larger flower than Longfellow, but the flower is not so delicately beautiful in the symmetrical arrangement of its petals and in its general form, and it is not near so bright in color. The plant is also desirable in having good, clean foliage, good habit of growth, long, stiff stems and good clean roots.

Longfellow is a great flower, and I am not afraid to prophesy that for years to come it will stand at the head of all deep bright reds.

Longfellow is given special mention in the report of the Secretary of the American Peony Society, in the report of the Philadelphia Show—\$20.00.

LOUISA BRAND. (1913.) Medium sized, deep cone-shaped bloom, semi-rose type. Color an exquisite bluish white, fading to white. The blossom as it opens resembles a beautiful white water-lily. The center, surrounded by broad drooping guard petals, gradually rises, the petals expand and the blossom becomes a tall delicate cone of glistening pink petals intermingled with golden stamens. A visitor from a distance to our gardens, a lover of the peony, looking over the new varieties, when he reached this sort, said: "There is something wonderful! It has well paid me for my trip." Late midseason. Tall, clean foliage, good bloomer—\$5.00.

MARTHA BULLOCH. (1907.) Prize Peony. Mammoth cup shaped blossom often 9 to 12 inches across. The largest of the good peonies. Deep rose-pink in the center, shading to silvery shell-pink in the outer petals. Stalk strong and erect. The most striking and distinct of all our seedlings. The delicate shadings of this wonderful

flower from soft shell-pink on the outside to a deep rose-pink in the center, may be imagined but can never be described. The plant itself seems to realize the beauty of its flowers, since it puts forth a strong, stiff stem which supports these mammoth blossoms proudly above the foliage as if to say to the floral world: "Match me if you can." It surpasses everything of its color for landscape purposes. This, unlike most large peonies, is a fine and delicate structure with a strong and agreeable fragrance which makes it most desirable and effective as a cut flower. A single flower, on a tall stem, in a graceful crystal vase, produces a charming effect in the drawing-room or on the library table. Where peony of enormous size, delicate structure, with soft, well blended colors and having a delightful fragrance is desired, it can be found in its highest degree of perfection in Martha Bulloch. One of the judges of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society flower show, a collector and recognized connoisseur, made this remark: "I awarded Martha Bulloch first prize and consider it one of the very finest peonies in existence, gigantic in size and exquisitely beautiful."—\$25.00.

MARY BRAND. (1907.) Prize Peony. A vivid crimson with a silky sheen that gives it a wonderful brilliance. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of irregularly fringed petals. The description of a single flower gives but a slight idea of the beauty of the growing plant. The single flowers are often immense, while many of the strong stems bear three or four large blossoms. The plant, which is of medium height, is often a mass of crimson bloom. Probably the best dark red peony in cultivation, for lasting effects as a cut flower as well as in the garden. Not quite so bright in color as Longfellow, but a much larger bloomer. Midseason. Its fragrance is also delightful and charming. Mr. C. S. Harrison, the veteran author of the Peony Manual and a discriminating expert, in an address before the Minnesota Horticultural Association, June, 1916, said of it: "Mary Brand is the grandest red peony in existence." We think Mr. Harrison is right, and we believe that all discriminating experts will agree with him. It qualifies from every standpoint of excellence, and is unquestionably a superb and wonderful creation—\$7.50.

MIDNIGHT (1907.) "The Black Peony." Large, loose, semi-rose, deep maroon, plume-shaped flower. Large flower borne on long stiff stems. Beautiful in mass, or in contrast. Magnificent cutting variety. Medium early, just before Longfellow. It is a question as to which is the better peony, Midnight or Prince of Darkness. Midnight is a trifle the larger, and when grown side by side shows darker. But both should be every good collection. Two magnificent varieties—\$3.00.

MOSES HULL. (1907.) Dark shell pink or rose, very large and full, loose-cupped, tufted, petaloids, somewhat mottled, ends of petaloids nearly white. Some blossoms 9 inches across. A remarkable flower. One of the wonders of nature's marvelous works. Midseason. Fragrance delicate and fine—\$3.00.



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MRS. A. G. RUGGLES. (1913.) Large to very large, flat semi-rose. Ground color white, delicately suffused with lilac, gradually fading to white. Flower opens out flat. Petals long and fringed. Plant strong. Late. Here is a wonderful flower. A visitor to my grounds this year who came clear across the continent to see these flowers and who is one of the best peony men in America, said to me while we were admiring the peony Mrs. A. G. Ruggles: "Mr. Brand, I wish to tell you how I rank your peonies. Martha Bulloch first, Frances Willard second, Mrs. A. G. Ruggles third. * * *"

Flowers come in great clusters. But the variety must be disbudded to get best result. One of the very best peonies in cultivation. Sweet scented—\$10.00.

MRS. CAREW. (1907.) Large, full, rose-shaped flower often seven inches in diameter. Delicate, silvery blush, some inner petals with carmine edges. Often blooms in clusters of four to six. Excellent for cutting. This peony is named for the composer of the music for Longfellow's "Bridge"—\$3.00.

OLD SILVER TIP. (Brand 1918.) Here is a very fine peony that I have been testing for fourteen years, before finally placing on the market for sale. A lifetime spent in horticulture and floriculture has taught me to be careful about introducing a new variety of fruit or flower. There are many things to be considered in deciding upon the merits or demerits of a new candidate for honors. I have dropped the idea that I can determine the merits of a variety from seeing the flowers of a single plant or of a few plants upon a single occasion and in but one location. I have rather come to the conclusion that to really determine the worth of a new peony; and what is true of a peony is true of all new plants; one must see it in bloom in great numbers upon plants of different ages planted in many different locations and soils, and study it through a period of years. If it stands such a test and comes up to expectations, then it is worthy of a name and of being introduced to the public.

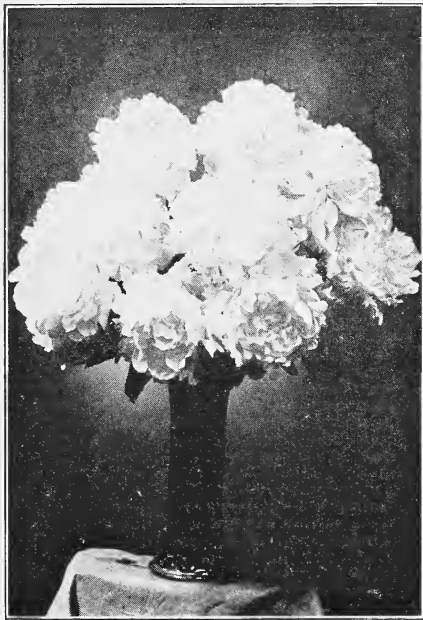
Such a peony is **Old Silver Tip**, so named because of the very marked silver effect on the edges of the petals as the blooms open, and which gives a very beautiful, iridescent effect to the color of the flowers as you stand and look up a row of this variety, with its silvered petals gently moving in the wind.

Old Silver Tip is a wonderfully profuse blooming flower, semi-rose type. Flowers of large size produced on compact growing plants of medium height, and mid-season. Color a soft madder-red with a pronounced silver sheen on petals as the flower develops. Both a good cut flower and good for its landscape values. A very desirable sort that through the many years I have had it under test has universally produced an abundance of first-class, good sized bloom. \$10.00. Nothing older or larger than strong divisions to sell.

PHOEBE CAREY. (Brand 1907.) This variety was introduced in 1907, but was so good that before we were aware of it almost our entire stock was gone. We immediately removed it from our sale

list, and since then have gradually built up our stock again until we now have a fair supply of plants to offer our customers. Phoebe Carey is one of the strictly finest peonies in existence. One of the most discriminating peony men in the country said of this variety last year when he saw it: "It is in a class with Therese. I must have it."

True rose type. Petals large, broad and of good substance. Flower large, flat, slightly cupped. Color a beautiful rose pink, with center slightly deeper in shade. Fragrance very pleasant. In season with Marie Lemoine. An erect, tall growing variety, with an abundance of clean, light-green foliage. A peony that takes with every one who sees it. Should be in every collection—\$10.00.



ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING
Brand Peony

PRINCE OF DARKNESS. (1907.) Large, loose, semi-rose. A rich, dark maroon peony of the typical semi-rose type. One of the very darkest peonies in cultivation. Petals slightly fringed with dark shadings on the edges. Opens early and lasts long. Free bloomer. Excellent for landscape effect and for cutting. It is a question whether this variety is not just as good and dark as Mons. Martin Cahuzac—\$2.00.

ROSE HERE. (1907.) **Prize Peony.** Dark rose, solid color, seed pods green, tipped white, two rows guard petals, wide and narrow petals in center, a white stripe running through center of petals. A lovely and very attractive flower. Medium early—1.75.



RICHARD CARVEL. (1913.) Immense, globular bomb. Flower bright, all one shade of crimson. Guard petals large, broad and prominent. Center petals gathered into an immense central dome. Early, tall, very stout stems, annual and profuse bloomer. What Mons. Jules Elie is to pinks, this variety is to the early crimsons. One of the earliest to bloom. On account of its extra early blooming qualities, of its large size and blending colors, this variety has already become a well established favorite. The demand is increasing from year to year. A single plant on the lawn is attractive and delightful. It is beautiful and lasting, and on account of its delicate fragrance, is valuable as a cut flower. The best of all early dark reds. The odor of most reds is offensive, but the odor of Richard Carvel is pleasant and pronounced, a very desirable quality in a red flower—\$5.00.

RUTH BRAND. (1907.) very large, compact bomb. Guard petals prominent, enclosing a grand ball of compact center petals. A uniform, soft lavender pink, splashed with deep lavender. Tall stems, fine, graceful and strong, holding but a single bloom. Midseason. Very beautiful in bud. A splendid variety to cut. Has a delicate and pleasing fragrance. This flower was selected as superior to all others of its color on account of the waxy quality of the petals and the delicate and artistic distribution of the colors. The marked distinction claimed for this flower is that which would distinguish the work of a skillful artist from the work of an ordinary painter using the same colors. Other flowers have the same colors and some of them almost the same proportion of colors, but none of them has the delicate blend-

ing and delicate shading shown in this wonderful flower—\$2.50.

SUSON B. ANTHONY. (1907.) Medium size, loosely arranged, semi-rose type. Color a delicate creamy pink on a white ground as the flower opens, slowly fading to white. Very pretty—\$1.00.

SISTERS ANNIE. (1907.) Large, semi-rose. Ground color a delicate sea-shell pink, heavily suffused with deep rose. Edge of petals fringed. A beautiful flower of the deep, flat type with stamens showing among the petals. Tall, stout stems, medium season—\$1.00.

WINNIFRED DOMME. (1913.) Medium sized flower with tall, prominent bomb center. Color a bright, all-in-one-color, crimson. Guard petals prominent, reflex. Center compact, dense. Dwarf habit, blossoms one to a stalk, and held rigidly erect. Very profuse. An annual bloomer and always good. In making our selections from the seedling beds we attempt to plant all varieties of a color side by side for comparison. When in bloom this variety is so bright as to be distinguishable across the garden from all others of its season. Medium early. A splendid variety—\$5.00.

WM. PENN. (1907.) Immense, compact, semi-rose type. Color light rose, changing to a more delicate rose at edge of petals. Edge of petals notched. Plant of medium height, strong grower, lavish bloomer. Blooms are of such gigantic size that the strong stems need support to keep the flowers from the ground. Notwithstanding the great size of the blossoms they are of wondrous beauty. The most massive of all good peonies—\$1.00.

List of Selected Peonies

ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU. (Dessert & Metchen.) Very large blooms. Semi-double. A deep purple garnet with metallic reflex. Tall, stiff stems. One of the best early dark reds—\$2.00.

ALBA SULFUREA. (Calot, 1860.) Large, splendidly built, bomb-shaped flower. Guard petals prominent and pure white, center sulphur yellow. Flowers held erect on stiff stems. Our stock of this variety is pure. Splendid cut flower—50 cents.

ALBERT CROUSSE. (Crousse.) Very large, compact, bomb-shaped blossom. Rose white with fleck of crimson. Tall, erect, profuse bloomer. Fragrant. One of the most striking of all peonies—\$1.00.

ALBIFLORA. (Dessert, 1902.) Very large, single white, with long, yellow stamens. Fragrant. Tall, very early, free blooming in clusters. A third larger bloom than the ordinary Albiflora—\$1.50.

ALEXANDER DUMAS. (Guerin, 1862.) A brilliant pink, interspersed with salmon, white and chamois. Early, very profuse bloomer and very rigid plant. One of the greatest bloomers of all—50 cents.

ALICE DE JULVECOURT. (Pele, 1857.) Flowers medium sized, compact, globular. Guards and center petals lilac-white, beautifully veined carmine, with occasional carmine spots on center petals. Very beautiful just as bud is opening—50 cents.

ASA GRAY. (Crousse, 1895.) Midseason. Large, imbricated, rose formed bloom. Guard petals salmon flesh, center very full and perfect in form. Color lilac, touched with minute specks of deeper lilac. Very striking in appearance. A prolific bloomer, fragrant and distinct—\$1.00.

ALSACE LORRAINE. (Lemoine, 1906.) Semi-rose type, late midseason. Supposed to have the same parentage as La France, having the same habit of growth as that famous variety; growth erect, upright, with the foliage standing off in a marked way from the plant. Very large imbricated flowers in clusters. The petals are pronouncedly pointed and the center petals are arranged like those of a water lily. The color is a rich creamy-white, center of the flower delicately tinted brownish-yellow. One of the best and most highly prized of the new French varieties—\$1.00.



SELECTED

PEONIES

ALEXANDRIANA. (Calot, 1856.) Very large full flower, rose type. Light violet rose. Very fragrant. A strong, upright grower. One of the most dependable early pinks for cut flower purposes—**50 cents.**

ALTAR CANDLES. (Pleas.) Japanese type guards pink. Center a mass of long, narrow, yellow, partly transformed stamens tipped with red.

ANDRE LAURIES. (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type compact, globular bloom of large size, very dense and compact. Dark, tyrian-rose, shading deeper in the center with red reflex and with white splashes. An extra good peony. Very late—**50 cents.**

ASSMANNSHAUSEN. (K, 1912.) Rose type. Large, loosely built flat flowers. Pure white. Fragrance good. Late. Not for sale.

AUGUSTIN D'HOUE. (Calot, 1867.) (Syn. Mar echal McMahon). Bomb type, midseason. Extremely large, showy, perfectly built bloom; primary petals narrow and built up close and high. Color very deep, rich, brilliant solferino-red or violet rose, with slight silvery reflex. Very large, very attractive and very good—**75 cents.**

AUGUST VILLAUME. (Crousse, 1895.) An extra large flower of magnificent form very compact, globular, rose type. Uniform color throughout, a deep rich violet rose. Fragrant. One of the very best flowers when the year is favorable to it. Took first prize in its class at American Peony Show at Cleveland, Ohio, 1918. Late. Very good—**\$1.00.**

AUROLE. (Dessert, 1904.) Semi-rose type, late. Extra large, flat, loose bloom. Color lilac white with collar of milk-white flecked with crimson. Guard prominently flecked with carmine. The very center of the bloom is the same shade as the guards. Fragrant and fine—**\$2.00.**

AVALANCHE. A very large milky-white flower of perfect form. Base of petals reflect a soft yellow. A few of the central petals are delicately edged with carmine. Strong grower, profuse bloomer, fragrant. Late midseason. Extra fine—**\$1.00.**

AVIATEUR RAYMOND. (Dessert, 1915.) Large beautiful flower. Very bright cherry red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth. Showy. (Not for sale.)

BARONESS SCHROEDER. (Kelway.) Plume shaped flower with irregularly shaped petals, sometimes fringed. Opens delicate blush, changing soon to pure white. Strong grower and free bloomer. Delicate odor. Regarded as one of the world's best peonies—**\$2.50.**

BAYADERE. (Lemoine, 1910.) Midseason. Admirable habit of growth; strong, sturdy and erect, bearing large bloom upright accompanied with grand foliage. Very distinct, with slight, agreeable fragrance. Large globular, loose semi-rose type, creamy white, water-lily effect, with an open center of golden stamens which tends to disappear in well established plants—**\$6.00.**

BEAUTY'S MASK. (Hollis, 1904.) Late crown type. Large to very large. A compact flower, bluish white tinted lilac. Guards clear lilac. Collar lighter than guards and mixed with creamy petaloids. Fragrant. Good. (Not for sale.)

BERLOIZ. (Crousse, 1886.) Very large, compact rose type. Light carmine rose, petals tipped silver. Tall, profuse bloomer. Late midseason—**50 cents.**

BERTHA. (Terry.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. A deep crimson purple. Flowers in clusters. Erect. Midseason. Good landscape variety—**\$1.00.**

DIEBRICH. (Goos & Koenemann, 1912.) A large, flesh colored flower. Opens out flat. Rose type. One of the best new things seen by the writer at the Cleveland National Peony Show.

BLANCHE CIRE. (Dessert, 1888.) Clear, waxy cream white, medium size; crown type; fragrant, erect, medium height. Perhaps the earliest of the Albiflora species to bloom. Fragrance delicate and agreeable. Very desirable as an early cut flower variety—**50 cents.**

BOULE De NEIGE. (Calot, 1862.) Large, globular, compact semi-rose type. Color milk white, with guards and center flecked with crimson. Tall, erect, profuse bloomer. Early midseason. One of the good whites. Very good—**75 cents.**

CANARI. (Guerin, 1861.) Late midseason. Bomb type. Guard petals white, flushed with pink, center deep primrose yellow. Fragrant, tall, very good. Strong divisions—**50 cents.**

CANDIDISSIMA. (Calot, 1856.) An attractive variety of the rose type. Guard petals creamy white; center sulphur, delicately tinted flesh, with carpeloides in center tipped green. Strong grower and free bloomer. A few days earlier than Festiva Maxima—**50 cents.**

CARMEN. (Lemoine, 1898.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose. Hydrangea pink. Center flecked crimson. Petals flecked with minute dots like Asa Gray. Plant tall and erect growing. Midseason. Very good.

CHARLEMANGE. (Crousse, 1880.) A peculiar flower in its habits. One of the very best of peonies, but having the fault of not coming good more than one year out of three. Yet when it does come good you are repaid for waiting, for then it is simply perfect. Rosy white, shaded lilac. Large, perfect formed and rounded bloom. Late to very late—**50 cents.**

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. (Hollis.) Large, globular, compact rose type. Uniform light solferino-red. Fragrance good. Tall, erect grower.

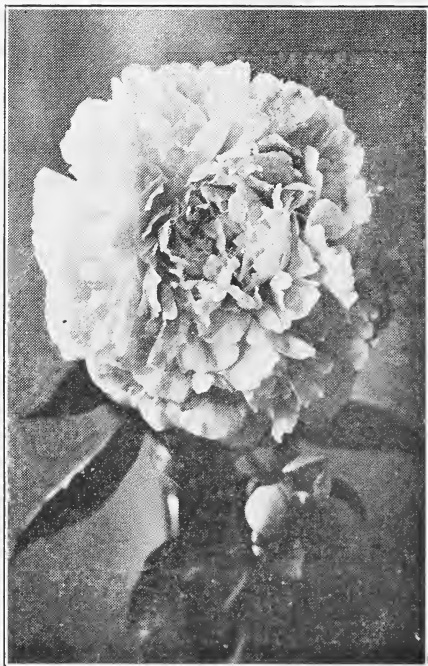
CHERRY HILL. (ThurLOW, 1915.) Very deep garnet, with a peculiar sheen that makes the flower especially noticeable in a collection of varieties, similar in color. Stems very long and stiff. Silver medal Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and "very highly recommended" by American Peony Society—**\$30.00.**



SELECTED

PEONIES

CLAIRE DUBOIS. (Crousse, 1886.) Occasionally as one walks through a field of many different varieties of peonies he comes to a sort that as far as its all-around good qualities are concerned stands head and shoulders above its neighbors. Such a flower is Claire Dubois. Very large flower, globular, rose type. A uniform deep violet rose, tipped silvery white. Late. Good plant, profuse bloomer, splendid flower—\$1.00.



ARCHIE BRAND
Brand Prize Peony.

CLAUDE GELLEE. (Lemoine, 1904.) Late. Rose type. Uniform creamy white. Dwarf, compact grower. Very neat and pretty.

CLEMENTINE GILLOT. (Crousse, 1885.) A beautiful flower of large size. Broad, deep pink guard petals, center soft mauve pink with silvery reflex. Strong, healthy grower. Extra good.

CONSTANT DEVRED. (Calot, 1868.) Large, compact rose type. Color a dark carmine-rose. Fragrance good. Flowers borne on strong, erect stems of medium height. One of the very best of the brilliant reds—\$1.50.

COURONNE D'OR. (Calot, 1873.) Very large, imbricated blooms of perfect form. Color milk white, reflecting yellow with golden stamens showing between the petals and adding to the brightness of the flower. Very fragrant, a splendid bloomer and a

strong plant. A reliable flower in all respects. One of the finest whites in existence. Season a little before Marie Lemoine.—75 cents.

DELACHEI. (Delache, 1856.) Late midseason, compact, rose type. Deep purple, crimson reflex, a very sure and free bloomer. One of the best of the dark reds—50 cents.

DELICATISSIMA. Large, compact bloomer of a delicate all one color pink, borne in great profusion on erect, medium length stems. One of the best all around peonies. Extra fine as a commercial sort. Fine to plant for low hedge where one color is desired. Midseason. Extra—75 cents.

DOCTOR BOISDUVAL. (Guerin, 1850.) Rose type, late midseason, regular fine form with large rounded petals, conspicuous among the reds for its brilliant, dark maroon coloring. Nothing finer in all red varieties. In color it closely resembles Delachei, but differs in the shape of its petals and formation of the flower. A rare landscape variety—\$1.00.

DOCTOR BRETONNEAU. (Verdier, 1854.) This variety is often sold as Lady Leonora Bramwell. Above medium size, bomb shaped blossom. A delicate lilac pink, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Fragrant. A good commercial sort. Keeps unusually well as cut flower—50 cents.

DR. H. BARNESBY. (Dessert, 1913.) Large very full, globular bloom. Solferino red, tinged purplish crimson, with a very pronounced bluish reflex. Strong stems. Habit of growth good. Blooms free and in clusters. A very beautiful late variety.

DR. H. VAN DER TAK. (Nieuwenhuysen, 1916.) Large flowers produced in great profusion. Color wine red, with darker shading towards the center. Edges of petals shaded somewhat lighter. First-class certificate of merit given by Pomological Society of Boskoop, Holland.

DORCHESTER. (Richardson, 1870.) Very late, rose type. Blossoms large and held erect on good strong stems. Pale hydrangea pink. A fine variety to supply the late trade—50 cents.

DUCE OF WELLINGTON. (Calot, 1859.) Bomb. Guard petals broad and pure white. Center flower-of-sulphur white, large, profuse, fragrant, late. Fine cut flower. A splendid white—50 cents.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. (Calot, 1858.) Crown type, early. Follows Festiva Maxima by a few days. A splendid cup-shaped sulphur-white flower with a greenish reflex that lights up the entire blossom, which gradually changes to a pure white. Exceptionally beautiful in the half-opened bud stage—75 cents.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. (Kelway, 1896.) Rose type, large, extra large, compact, flat bloom, solferino red, narrow, fringed petals intermingled with the wide petals; color effect—uniform deep rose. Tall, strong grower. Fragrant, distinct and beautiful—\$1.50.



SELECTED

PEONIES

DUCHESS OF TECK. (Kelway.) Large semi-rose type. Cream white, with carmine touches on central petals. Good strong habit and fine bloomer. One of the good ones—**75 cents.**

EDMUND ABOUT. (Crousse, 1885.) Large, globular rose type, late midseason. Hydrangea pink, shading to lilac at the center, which is often flecked crimson. Borne in clusters. Fragrance fine. An extra fine flower. Plant medium tall, with strong, stiff stems—**\$1.50.**

EDULIS SUPERBA. (Lemoine, 1824.) Large, loose crown type. Bright pink with slight violet shadings at base of petals. Fragrant. Early, strong and upright in habit, very free bloomer. Best early commercial pink. In latitude of Central Iowa in full bloom by Decoration Day. Also sold as L'Esperance—**50 cents.**

E. G. HILL. (Lemoine, 1906.) Semi-rose type, early midseason. Very strong upright grower with stiff, straight stems. Petals are evenly shaped, opening horizontally into a gigantic flat flower markedly distinct in this respect. Very large full double flowers in immense clusters. Color a rich tyrian-rose or red, which shows no trace of violet or purple, with a wide border of silver-rose. An exceedingly free bloomer, even on plants one year from division. Fragrance, strong and agreeable—**\$4.50.**

ELIE CHEVALIER. (Dessert, 1908.) A large globular bloom, with imbricated petals of purplish Amaranth. Center flecked scarlet, with silvery reflex. Tall, medium strong, free bloomer—**\$3.50.**

ELWOOD PLEAS. (Pleas, 1900.) Rose type, late midseason. Comes in clusters, opening several large blooms to the stalk. Of the largest size, flat, full double, light shell-pink. A fine flower of great size and splendid color—**\$10.00.**

EMMA. (Terry.) Large, loose, rose type. Blush rose color. Strong grower. Good bloomer. Chaste—**\$1.00.**

ENCHANTRESS. (Lemoine, 1903.) Rose type, very late. Very large globular, compact flower. Color creamy-white, guards splashed crimson. Center of flower faintly flecked crimson, delicious fragrance. Erect, tall, vigorous grower. A perfect jewel—**\$5.00.**

ETTA. (Terry.) Very large flat rose type. Lively, pale pink. Medium strong grower. Very late—**\$1.00.**

EUGENE BIGOT. (Dessert, 1894.) Compact, globular, semi-rose type. Deep purple amaranth. Upright habit, free bloomer, large petals. Generally regarded as one of the best late red varieties—**\$1.00.**

EUGENE VERDIER. (Calot, 1864.) Large flower, rose type. Outer guard petals lilac white, total color effect pale hydrangea pink. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra stout stems. A very fine flower. There has been a good deal of mixup in this variety, many growers having L'Indispensable under this name. We are sending out the genuine Eugene Verdier—**\$3.00.**

ENGIE VERDIER. (Calot, 1864.) (Syn. Pottsi Alba.) Semi-rose type, early. Do not confound the name of this variety and Eugene Verdier. The flower is large and fine. Its form is ideal, being flat, showing its great wealth of tints and blendings of coloring to fine advantage. It opens a fresh delicate hydrangea pink with primary petals lighter, center flushed crimson. Fragrance good. Very desirable—**\$1.00.**

EVANGELINE. (Lemoine, 1910.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Delicate lilac rose splashed scarlet. Erect growing. Tall, late. Extra good—**\$5.00.**

EXQUISITE. (Kelway.) (Not for sale.)

FELIX CROUSSE. (Crousse, 1881.) Large, compact. Deep rose red. Fragrant. Strong, robust grower. Free bloomer. Called by many growers the best one-color red in cultivation. Medium season—**75 cents.**

FESTIVA. (Dunkelaer, 1838.) Full, double-rose type. Cream white with prominent crimson spots on some petals. Very fragrant. In blossom about a week after Festiva Maxima. This peony, around Chicago, goes under the name of Drop White. An excellent variety—**75 cents.**

FESTIVA MAXIMA. (Mellez, 1851.) Extra large, full, globular, rose type. Pure white with bright, carmine flakes on the edges of the center petals. Fragrant. Heavy and abundant, clean, bright foliage. Abundant bloom on long strong stems. Early. The most popular all-around white peony in existence—**75 cents.**

FLORAL TREASURE. (Rosenfeld, 1900.) Large, full, globular rose type. Delicate pink with lavender tinge, shading lighter at center as flower ages. Fragrant. Flowers borne rigidly erect on strong, stiff stems, and in great numbers. Midseason. —**75 cents.**

FRAGRANS. (Sir Joseph Banks, 1805.) Bomb type, compact. Dark pink with a purplish tinge. Strong, vigorous growth. Free bloomer, very fragrant. One of the best commercial sorts, in fact the finest shipping peony we know of—**50 cents.**

FRANCES SHAYLOR. (Shaylor.) A waxy cream color. The stamens are canary yellow, edged with a deep gold. They are long as petals and present a very pleasing effect. (Originator's description.)

FULGIDA. (Parmentier, 1850.) Loose, semi-double. Rose-magenta with very prominent silver reflex. Plant of medium height. A single flower held rigidly erect on stiff stems. Midseason to late. Fine for cutting—**50 cents.**

FUYAJO. (From Japan.) One of the newer peonies coming in from Japan. A very dark brownish maroon with velvety shading. The center petals are narrow and a dark crimson, veined and tipped white. The most striking Japanese peony on exhibit at the Cleveland National Show—**5.00.**

GALATHEE. (Lemoine, 1906.) A large, full, double flower, rose type. Color fleshy white. Fragrance pronounced and pleasant. A tall, strong grower. One of the good very late ones. (Not for sale.)



SELECTED

PEONIES

GENERAL DAVOUST. (Crousse, 1898.) Large, globular, rose type. Purplish red. Very tall, strong stem, vigorous free bloomer—\$1.00.

GENERAL DE BOISDEFRE. (Crousse 1896.) A large, compact, globular bomb. Very dark crimson. An extra good sort, of strong, erect habit. Fragrant. Late.

GEORGIANA SHAYLOR. (Shaylor, 1908.) Mid-season. Very large flower with extremely broad petal. Color flesh pink, center of flower fleshy-white. One of the best productions of Mr. Shaylor, who is one of America's most discriminating growers—\$10.00.

GERMAINE BIGOT. (Dessert, 1902.) Clear rose pink with lighter flesh-colored tints in the center; petals broad. Midseason. Very good—\$2.00.

GIGANTEA. (Calot, 1860.) Very large, rose type. Delicate rose pink, center shaded darker, guards and collar tipped with silvery white. Exquisite, spicy fragrance. Tall, free bloomer. Early—\$1.00.

GINETTE. (Dessert, 1915.) Large, imbricated cup-shaped flower. Very soft flesh pink, shaded salmon, frequently flecked carmine. Fragrant. Free bloomer in clusters. Choice. (Not for sale.)

GISMONDE. (Crousse, 1895.) Globular, flesh colored flowers, shading to rose at the center. Fragrance very fine. Very fine—\$2.50.

GLOIRE DE CHARLES COMBAULT. (Combault, 1866.) Crown type, midseason. Medium sized, globular flower produced in the greatest profusion, every stem bearing one or more of their beautiful tri-colored blooms; guards and crown light rose, collar of narrow cream-white petals widening towards the center—\$1.00.

GLORY OF SOMERSET. (Kelway & Son.) Bomb type with very prominent guard petals. A beautiful soft pink blended with chamois and carmine. Especially fine in the bud just as it is bursting. Strong, robust plant, and with us one of our profuse bloomers. For the Central Northwest we consider this one of the most desirable. Received first class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Extra fine—\$1.00.

GOLDEN HARVEST. (Rosenfeld, 1900.) Loose bomb of medium size. Guard petals lilac rose, enclosing a mass of narrow creamy white petals, which surround a raised center of pink carmine tipped petals. Medium height, medium strong stem. One of the best varieties to withstand the hardships of the Northwest climate. Early midseason—75 cents.

GRANDIFLORA. (Richardson, 1883.) Very large, flat, rose type. Blush white. Very fragrant. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late. Many consider this the best late variety of its color—75 cents.

GRETCHEN. (Goos and Koenemann, 1911.) Rose type. A beautifully formed flower Ivory white, tinted flesh. Strong, erect grower of dwarf habit.

GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA. (Lemoine, 1824.) Rose type, very early. Large, globular flower; guards milk-white; collar pure white; center, on first opening, an intermingling of white, salmon and sulphur-yellow; fragrant. Though one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best, and the true stock is scarce—\$1.00.

GRAZIELLA. (Unknown.) Large and full, well-shaped bloom, guard petals lively flesh pink, center pink, canary yellow, and salmon. Superb bud. Growth strong and healthy. Very free bloomer—\$1.00.

HUMEL. (Anderson.) Very large, compact globular rose type. Cherry pink with silver tips. Cinnamon fragrance. Weak stem. Very late. Desirable—50 cents.

JAMES KELWAY. (Kelway.) Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Rose-white changing to milk-white, tinged yellow at the base of petals. Strong grower, midseason. Very double and full. Fragrance strong and pleasing—\$2.50.

JEANNE D'ARC. (Calot, 1858.) Globular bomb developing a crown. Soft pink guards, creamy white collar, pink central crown, tipped carmine. Fragrant, free bloomer. Moderate strong grower. Early midseason. Extra good—75 cents.

JEANNOT. (Dessert, 1918.) Large, imbricated cup shaped flower, of fine form. Flesh pink, slightly tinged purple, with salmon pink shadings at the base of petals, changing to silvery white. Extra fine. (Not for sale.)

JENNIE LIND. (Unknown.) Very large bomb shaped flowers. Bright pink with a silvery reflex. Flowers borne in profusion on long, stiff stems. Fragrant. An extra good commercial sort. Splendid in bud—75 cents.

JESSIE SHAYLOR. (Shaylor.) Large bloom on tall stiff stems. Fragrant. A very pleasing shade of deep crimson with golden touches. Midseason. (Not for sale.)

JOHN HANCOCK. (Hollis, 1907.) Very large flower, semi-double. Deep carmine rose with distinct silvering on edge of petals. Strong grower. Profuse bloomer—\$2.50.

JUBILEE. (Peas, 1911.) Rose type, midseason. The originator of this variety said of it: "Jubilee was undoubtedly the largest bloom of any that I had. It cannot be compared with anything else, as it is entirely different in form and very handsome." Delicate pink, entirely enveloped in a halo of angelic white. A variety difficult to describe—\$25.00.

KARL ROSENFELD. (Rosenfeld, 1908.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson. Very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. A very brilliant and striking variety. Slightly fragrant, very agreeable. Splendid keeper as cut flower—\$4.00.

KELWAY'S QUEEN. Rose type. A large compact flower of uniform mauve-rose, with center flecked crimson. A tall, strong grower, very profuse bloomer. Late midseason. One of Kelway's very best.



SELECTED

PEONIES

KELWAY'S GLORIOUS. (Kelway 1909.) Large flowers of pure glistening white with a touch of pink on the outer petals. Sweetly scented. Kelway's best introduction. One of the very best flowers exhibited at the Cleveland show of the American Peony Society, 1918—\$30.00.

KING OF ENGLAND. (Japanese.) Rich, very bright red guard petals, with long, narrow central petals. At first pure gold and then gold, striped with crimson. A very fine Japanese. Early.

KONIGSWINTER. (G. & K., 1912.) Beautifully shaped bloom of the very highest class. Flower full and compact. Color soft lilac with light silver shading. Tall, strong stems. (Not for sale.)

LA COQUETTE. (Crousse, 1888.) Large globular flower of high crown type. The guards and crown are light pink. Collar is rose white. Center petals flecked carmine. Strong, erect, free bloomer. Mid-season.

LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF. (Kelway, 1902.) The originator of this flower describes it thusly: "Lovely French white—that is to say, not a snow-white, although when fully opened it is quite white; in the young stage tinted with a very fresh, delicate pale shade of what is commonly called 'blush' or palest pink. The central flower (the first to open) is a double flower of rather flattened, circular form, and the central petals have a very small touch of carmine. It is a very nicely formed flower and scented, and the plants are exceedingly free-flowering and showy. The side flowers, which are freely produced and which open after the central flowers, come in semi-double saucer-shaped form, exposing the anthers. The back of the flower near the stem is flushed with pink." Tall and robust. Very scarce. One of Kelway's best—\$20.00.

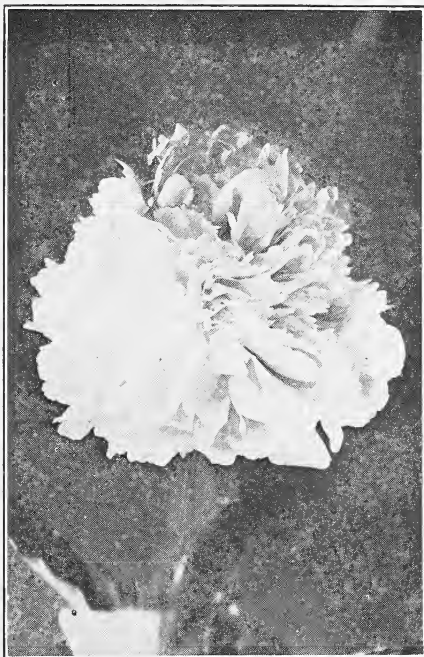
LAFAYETTE. (Dessert, 1904.) Rose type, midseason. The flowers are large, last well and the petals are beautifully fringed; the color—a lovely shade of salmon-pink with touches of heliotrope and a delicate tinting of cerise in the reflex, giving it striking and beautiful effect. It is one of Dessert's late productions. Very attractive; very desirable—\$2.50.

LA FEE. (Lemoine, 1906.) Crown type, early. Very large, globular flower, very compact and double; petals very long, guards mauve-rose, collar creamy-white. Very strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Very fragrant—\$6.00.

LA FIANCEE. (Lemoine, 1898.) Crown type, midseason. Very large, high built flower, creamy-white, base of petals shaded yellow, center flecked crimson, showing stamens that light up the flower with golden glow. Very floriferous. Perfume delicate, yet penetrating. Should not be confused with the single white La Fiancee of Dessert—\$2.50.

LA FONTAINE. (Dessert, 1893.) A very large flower. Globular, semi-rose. Light crimson with prominent stamens. A tall, erect, strong growing plant. Midseason. One of the good reds.

LA FRANCE. (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type, late midseason. It bears enormously large, full, rather flat, perfectly double flowers that are deliciously fragrant. Color—La France pink, as the flower ages, finishing soft apple-blossom pink slightly reflecting mauve. The outer guard petals have a splash of crimson through the center, deepening at the base. The flower appears to light up and glow simply wonderfully. This is regarded by our American experts as Lemoine's best production—\$10.00.



LOUISA BRAND
Brand Peony

LA FONTAINE. (Lemoine, 1904.) Large globular, compact bomb. Violet rose, collar lighter, guard petals very wide, narrow petals around the collar, center flecked crimson. Tall, strong grower. Late. Extra.

LA LORRAINE. (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type, midseason, bearing enormous globular flowers, color creamy white overlaid with the faintest soft pink; sometimes it shows just a touch of salmon-pink. The petals are large. Flowers last well both on plant and as cut flowers. Delicate fragrance—\$5.00.

LA ROSIERE. (Crousse, 1888.) Large flowers produced in large clusters. Petals imbricated. Straw yellow at the center, shading to a creamy white border. Fragrance pleasant. Very free bloomer. A striking variety.



SELECTED

PEONIES

LAMARTINE. (Lemoine, 1908.) Rose type, midseason. Large flowers with broad imbricated petals of great durability, color rosy-carmine. A very attractive and striking peony—\$3.50.

LA PERLE. (Crousse, 1885.) Large cup-shaped flowers, bluish white, growing a little darker around the edges. Fragrant. Midseason. Extra good—\$1.00.

LA SUBLIME. (Parmentier, 1850.) It is very fine, tall, floriferous crimson. In good demand. Slight and agreeable fragrance—\$1.00.

LA TENDRESSE. (Crousse, 1896.) Rose type, early. Very full, spreading flowers of immense size in clusters, petals very thick and wax-like. Color creamy-white, changing to pure white, guards slightly splashed, center flecked crimson. Flecks are very prominent on some blooms, very slight on others. Very free flowering and fragrant. One of Crousse's very choicest productions—\$2.50.

LA TULIPE. (Calot, 1872.) Medium large, flat, semi-rose type. Lilac white fading to creamy white with outer guard petal striped and center petals tipped with carmine. Fragrant. Blooms held erect on tall straight stems. Late. Extra commercial sort—75 cents.

L'ECLETANTE. (Calot, 1860.) Bomb type, midseason. Flowers very double and full, color deep, brilliant, velvety crimson. Every flower standing up straight and erect, well above the foliage. An attractive variety—50 cents.

LE CYGNE. (Lemoine, 1907.) Rose type, midseason. Grows about two-thirds as tall as Festiva Maxima, with good, stiff, rigid stems; foliage the darkest green of all peonies; buds borne in clusters. Very large perfectly formed flowers with broad imbricated petals. Color creamy white with a greenish luminosity at the heart, passing to a clear paper-white with age. The globular, compact type of bloom makes it easily distinguishable from all others; probably the finest of all white peonies. Easily scores the six points of excellence—\$2.00.

L'INDISPENSABLE. (Origin unknown.) This variety has been greatly confused with Eugene Verdier, a variety that it in no way resembles. Large to very large, full rose type. Lilac white shading to pale violet in the center. In the east and to the south this variety waterlogs badly in the bud, but with us it is a very satisfactory flower. Occasionally a season comes that it does not open well, but as a rule it is a wonderful flower. For Minnesota, the Dakotas and Canada one of the very best sorts. A beautiful variety—50 cents.

LIVINGSTONE. (Crousse, 1879.) Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Beautiful, soft lilac rose with silver tips; central petals flecked carmine. Odorless. Strong grower of medium height, free bloomer. Late. An extra good one—75 cents.

LORCH. (Goos & Koenemann.) Tall, very compact, full rose type. Creamy white, tinted pale rose. Fine.

LORD KITCHENER. (Renault, 1916.) Bomb type. A very early bright red. Guard petals prominent, enclosing a medium sized loosely arranged bomb of the same color. Valuable because early.

LOTTIE COLLINS. (Kelway.) Flower of good size, semi-rose type. A dark crimson with a black reflex. Very strong grower. A distinct color. Late—\$1.00.

LOVELINESS. (Hollis, 1907.) Hollis' best flower. Flat flowers of immense size. Hydrangea pink. Strong stems. Comes in clusters, and should be disbudded—\$2.00.

MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT. (Dessert 1899.) Very large flower, semi-rose type. Uniform violet rose, petals slightly flecked crimson. Erect, medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason—\$2.00.

MADAME BARRILET DES CHAMPS. (Calot, 1868.) Large, finely formed bloom. A tender rose pink, bordered with white and darkened with deep rose. Late midseason. Extra fine in the west—50 cents.

MADAME BENOIT RIVIERE. (Riviere, 1911.) Very large, cup shaped flower, with very large petals. Soft rose, shaded salmon.

MADAME BOULANGER. (Crousse, 1886.) A very large, full bloom, glossy soft pink, tinged lilac, with silver reflex. Late. One of the very fine pinks—\$1.50.

MADAME BUCQUET. (Dessert, 1888.) Large, loose, semi-rose. A uniform very large crimson. A strong, upright grower of medium height. Very free bloomer. Midseason. A very good red.

MADAME CALOT. (Mieliez, 1856.) Large, flesh pink, with shell pink shadings. Early. Very vigorous. Good cut flower sort—50 cents.

MADAME COSTE. (Calot, 1873.) Tender rose, tinted glossy white. Tufted center. Very chaste variety. Midseason—50 cents.

MADAME CROUSSE. (Calot, 1866.) Very large, compact, finely formed flower. Snow white with central petals edged with carmine. A good all-purpose flower. Midseason. One of the best—50 cents.

MADAME DE GALHAU. (Crousse, 1892.) Enormous imbricated flower, coming on tall, stout stems. Very soft, fleshy pink, shaded salmon, silvery reflex. Very fragrant. A splendid late variety of fine habit and a profuse bloomer—75 cents.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. (Crousse, 1885.) Very large, finely formed, anemone shaped flower. Guard petals sulphur white. Center petals rose white with carmine touches. Flower of good substance. Stems long and strong. An ideal cut flower. Later than Festiva Maxima and equal if not superior in beauty. Pleasing fragrance. We consider this one of the best whites if not the best. Strong divisions, each—75 cents.

MADAME D. TREYERAN. (Dessert, 1899.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Rosy white, splashed lilac, center flecked with crimson. Erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Early. A splendid variety—\$2.00.



SELECTED

PEONIES

MADAME DUCEL. (Mechin, 1880.) A perfect formed globular bomb. Bright silver pink with a shade of salmon and silver reflex. Rank grower of dwarf habit. Free bloomer. Midseason—50 cents.

MADAME EMIL DUPRAZ. (Revier, 1911.) Great, large, exquisitely formed cup shaped flower. Delicate carmine pink, shaded a deeper pink.

MADAME EMILE LEMOINE. (Lemoine, 1899.) Semi-rose type, midseason. Enormous buds opening into extra large imbricated round flowers that completely hide the bush, each petal overlapping the other, giving the whole flower a very unusually distinctive even shade. Color on first opening—glossy white, overlaid with a sheen of tender satiny pink, covered with minute lilac dots. When full opened it is a pure white. Strong grower and free bloomer; rare and beautiful—\$2.00.

MADAME EMILE GALLE. (Crousse, 1881.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Delicate sea shell-pink with touches of bellotrope and lavender. Medium tall, strong, free bloomer. Fine in the bud. Late. Something choice—75 cents.

MADAME FOREL. (Crousse, 1881.) Large, compact, imbricated rose type. Glossy pink with silvery reflex and deeper rose center. Medium tall, of fine habit. Very fragrant. Extra choice. Late—50 cents.

MADAME GAUDICHAU. (Millet, 1909.) Very dark brilliant crimson. Nearly as dark as M. Martin Cahuzac, a better bloomer and a better plant. A strictly first-class red.

MADAME GEISLER. (Crousse, 1880.) Rose type, compact, imbricated, well formed bloom on strong, erect stems. Color glossy pink, shading to bright bengal-rose on base of petals, fine, larger very double, globular, imbricated, massive and imposing—75 cents.

MADAME JULES DESSERT. (Dessert, 1909.) One of the finest of all peonies. The flowers are very large, well formed, with great long broad petals. Blooms are held rigidly erect on good straight stems of medium height. Color white, tinged with a very delicate pink and splashed with carmine. A few golden stamens also show to add beauty to an already beautiful flower. Very fine—\$6.00.

MADAME MANCHET. (Dessert, 1913.) Large imbricated, very full flower. Silver lilac shaded purplish pink at the base of petals. Very late.

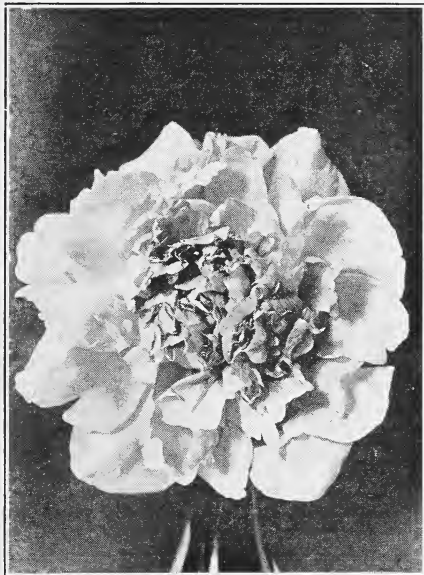
MADAME REIGNOUN. (Dessert, 1909.) Large full bloom. A rich velvety carmine, bordered silver. Free bloomer in clusters. Very early. Extra—\$4.00.

MADAME VICTOR VERDIER. Large rose type. Color deep rose with silver reflex. Very strong grower. Good bloomer. This is one of our most profitable late varieties. The last good kind of its color to bloom. Resembles a large rosebud—50 cents.

MADMOISELLE JEANNE RIVIERE. (Riviere, 1908.) Beautifully former flower, pale rose with sulphur-white center.

MADMOISELLE LEONIE CALOT. (Calot, 1861.) Large, typical rose type. Very delicate, rose-white, center of deeper shading, slight carmine tips, fine form, medium height, rather spreading habit. Late midseason. This is a fine favorite with many admirers. Extra fine—75 cents.

MADMOISELLE ROUSSEAU. (Crousse 1886.) Very large, full flower with broad petals. Semi-rose type. Sulphur white with pinkish flesh-colored center. Extra strong stem, medium height, free bloomer. Strong and pleasing fragrance. A gem of the first water—\$1.50.



HELEN WOLAVER

Brand Peony.

MARIE JACQUIN. (Verdier.) (Syn. Bridesmaid, Kelway, and Waterlily. Barr.) Semi-double type, midseason. Color glossy rosy-white, with rose tinge on buds, showing golden yellow stamens in the center, which give it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms always come semi-double but after becoming established it occasionally shows full blossoms with yellow stamens intermingled. The fragrance is delightful, resembles that of the waterlily. This is quite dissimilar to all other peonies, and is a prime favorite with everybody—\$1.00.

MARGUERITE GERARD. (Crousse, 1892.) Semi-rose type, midseason. Large, flat-shaped flower with broad petals blooming in clusters, color delicate hydrangea-pink, changing as the flower ages to creamy-white. Many of the central petals and sometimes the guards have minute dark carmine, almost black, flecks on the tips. It is one of the most admired of Crousse's collection—\$1.00.



SELECTED

PEONIES

MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU. (Millet.) A medium sized cup-shaped flower. Ground color white, suffused with pink. Plant good grower and free bloomer—\$5.00.

MARIE CROUSSE. (Crousse, 1892.) Bomb type, very full, globular flowers on long, strong stems. Color—soft salmon-pink shaded in glossy, satiny lilac. An exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable peony—\$3.00.

MARCELLE DESSERT. (Dessert, 1899.) Large, medium compact, flower developing a high crown. Milk-white, minutely splashed lilac, center flecked crimson. Fragrance good. Midseason. Extra fine—\$2.50.

MARECHAL VALLIANT. (Calot, 1864.) Extra large, compact, globular rose type. Dark mauve rose. Very tall plant, with coarse stem which fails to support the heavy bloom. Very late. A good variety—75 cents.

MARIE LEMOINE. (Calot, 1869.) Enormous, very compact. Rose type. Sulphur white, shaded chamois, with occasional carmine tip. Erect, extra strong stem of medium height. The most pleasing and pronounced fragrance of any peony. Very late. It lies between Eugene Verdier and Marie Lemoine as to which is M. Calot's masterpiece. Strong divisions, each—\$1.00.

MARIE STUART. (Calot, 1856.) Crown type, midseason. It always comes with three flowers to the stem; first the crown or central bud opens into a good sized, high built flower of pyramidal shape, the color being a delicate lavender flecked with crimson. As this flower ages it changes to a pure soft white, and then the two lateral buds open. These buds are two or three inches lower on the stem than the crown flower. They are a delicate lavender, and with the white bloom in the center this one stem forms a bouquet of great beauty—50 cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE. (Hollis, 1907.) Very large bloom of true rose type. Flat, medium compact. Color milk white. Guards slightly tipped crimson. Fragrant. Late—\$6.00.

MARY W. SHAYLOR. (1916.) A very distinct peony. Guard petals fresh, clear pink with a creamy colored center, and a canary golden color at the heart. Dwarf habit with stiff stems and wide leaflets. (Originator's description.) (Not for sale.)

MARQUIS C. LAGERGREEN. (Dessert, 1911.) Brilliant cherry red with darker shadings. Flowers of fine form and borne in clusters on strong, stiff stems. A splendid landscape variety, as it is a wonderful bloomer. Midseason—\$3.50.

MEISSONIER. (Crousse, 1886.) (Syn. American Beauty.) Bomb type, midseason. Very brilliant crimson, full double flowers on wiry stems. The coloring is wonderfully rich and brilliant. In the Chicago cut flower market this peony is known as the American Beauty on account of the resemblance in color to the rose of that name. Also known as Monsieur Crousse. A grand cut flower. Valued chiefly as a cut flower bloom—50 cents.

MATHIELDE MECHIN. (Mechin, 1880.) A perfectly formed anemone ball-shaped bloom. Fleshly pink mixed with small salmon petals. Very early, fragrant. Strong and free bloomer. A general favorite among growers—75 cents.

MATILDE DE ROSENECK. (Crousse, 1885.) Rose type, late. Soft flesh-pink, shading deeper toward the center with tintings of lilac and chamois; petals bordered with silver and occasional narrow edgings of bright carmine. Tall grower. Beautiful and distinct. Flower is perfect, both in form and color—\$1.00.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. (Peas, 1906.) Habit of plant good and of medium height. Season medium to late. Bloom a clear ivory white. Center a pale primrose yellow—\$20.00.

MIGNON. (Lemoine, 1908.) Rose type, late. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad, imbricated petals, soft light rose passing to amber-cream, growth very vigorous. Fragrance strong and delightful. By many this is regarded as Lemoine's best late production—\$5.00.

MIKADO. (World's Fair Japan Exhibit, 1893.) Late dark crimson Japanese. Cup-shaped guard petals enclosing a filigree cushion of petaloids which are crimson edged and tipped with gold. One of the very best Japanese—\$1.00.

MILTON HILL. (Richardson.) Very large, compact, beautifully formed flower of a lovely shade of shell pink. An extra fine variety of a distinct, pure color. One of the very best peonies. Late—\$3.00.

MIREILLE. (Crousse, 1894.) Large, compact, globular, rose type, milk white. Center petals very large and distinctly edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Very late. Good—\$1.50.

MISS SAIWAY. (Kelway.) Very large, compact, globular flower, with a high crown. Lilac white, collar lighter. Strong, tall grower. Profuse bloomer. Extra.

MODELE DE PERFECTION. (Crousse, 1875.) Large, compact, cup-shaped, rose. Color flesh pink, marked with bright rose deepening in the center. Good erect habits. Strong stems. Wonderful bloomer. Fragrant. A very distinct and very desirable late variety—\$1.00.

MODESTE GUERIN. (Guerin, 1845.) Large, compact, bomb-shaped bloom. Extra fine bud. Bright in center of bloom. Very fragrant. Medium height, extra strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Best early of its color—75 cents.

MONS CHEVREUL. (Dessert, 1893.) A very large, medium compact, flat rose type flower. Color beautiful glossy pink, with a faint tinting of lilac. Late. Very good—\$1.00.

MONSIEUR KRELAGE. (Crousse, 1882.) Semi-rose type. Dark solferino red with silvery tips. A very unusual color. Large flat flower with stamens prominent among the petals. Slightly fragrant. Strong, upright, free bloomer. Midseason. Very fine—75 cents.



SELECTED

PEONIES

MONSIEUR DUPONT. (Calot, 1872.) An immense, perfectly formed cup-shaped flower, opening flat when in full bloom. Glistening ivory white, center petals bordered with lively carmine. Golden stamens mingled with petals throughout the flower. Deliciously fragrant. Erect, tall, wiry stems. A wonderfully prolific and annual bloomer. Late midseason, preceding Couronne d'Or. One of the very best whites—75 cents.



HARRIET FARNSELEY.
Brand Peony.

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. (Crousse, 1888.) Very large, compact bomb type. Large guard petals surrounding a great dome of incurved petals. Glossy flesh pink shading to a deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom covered with a silvery sheen. Strong stems of medium height. Very fragrant. This, in our opinion, is the most beautiful of the bomb-shaped peonies. A long keeper—75 cents.

MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC. (Dessert, 1899.) Semi-rose type, midseason. Large, full, massive, well formed flowers; perfect solid balls of deep maroon with garnet hues and brilliant luster. Good, erect habit, free bloomer. In great demand by those who are making collections to include all shades and want the extremes—\$5.00.

MONT BLANC. (Lemoine, 1899.) Very large globular bloom. Compact. Creamy white, slightly tinged rosy white. Early midseason.

One of the very finest peonies in cultivation—\$7.50.

NE PLUS ULTRA. (Mieliez, 1856.) Rose type, early midseason. This variety when well established is an extremely showy and pretty flower. Color light violet-rose with silvery reflex, central petals overlaid with salmon-pink. A vigorous, strong growing and desirable peony—50 cents.

OCTAVIE DEMAX. (Calot, 1867.) Large flat crown, guards very delicate, flesh pink, with narrow collar of ribbon-like white petals, center deeper pink. Fragrant. Early. Habit of plant low, but good flower stems. Free bloomer and good for cutting—75 cents.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA. ...A large round bloom of vivid crimson. This is the old deep bright red peony of the old-time garden. Earliest of all good peonies. Very desirable in this latitude, as it is generally in bloom on Decoration Day. The red "piney" of our grandmothers' gardens. As good as the new varieties and earlier. Nothing to take its place—75 cents.

OPAL. (Pleas, 1908.) Rose type. Midseason. Vigorous, tall growing plant. Profuse bloomer. Guard petals delicate pink, fading to white. Center of flower opal pink. Fine.

PAPILLIONACEA. Very deep cone-shaped flower of small diameter. White, turning to cream at base of petals. Prominent markings of carmine on the edge of center petals. A delicately refined peony of perfect form. Stems of medium length, bearing a single blossom. Midseason—75 cents.

PASTEUR. (Crousse, 1896.) Rose type. Midseason. A very delicate pink, nearly white, shading to tea rose at the base of petals. A very fine flower.

PERFECTION. (Richardson, 1869.) Rose type, very late. Very large, double flowers of perfect shape. Delicate shell-pink or lilac-white, base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrant, vigorous, upright grower. Very good—\$1.50.

PHILOMELE. (Calot, 1861.) Medium size flower. Flat crown type. Guards bright violet rose, anemone center of tipulated narrow amber yellow petals, changing to cream; as the flower develops, a crown of bright rose petals appears in the center. Midseason. A strong free bloomer, very desirable—75 cents.

PHYLLIS KELWAY. (Kelway, 1908.) Very large, loosely built flower of exquisite beauty. Color lavender flesh, passing to white in the center—\$5.00.

PIERRE DESSERT. (Dessert.) Large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson purple, silvery tipped. Medium habit. One of the earliest dark reds—\$1.50.

PIERRE DUCHARTRE. (Dessert, 1899.) Rose type, midseason. Very full, double, imbricated flowers, cup-shaped and crowded with petals, pale lilaceous flesh with glossy reflex bordered with silver. Beautiful—\$1.50.



SELECTED

PEONIES

POTTSIL. (J. Potts, 1882.) Loose rose type, intense, with dark, crimson petals, intermingled with prominent golden stamens. Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. One of the most satisfactory crimsons. Can always be depended upon—**50 cents.**

PRAIRIE SPLENDOR. (Rosenfeld, 1908.) Large semi-rose. Violet rose, tipped silver. Tall. Very free bloomer—**\$1.00.**

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. (Holland, 1905.) Semi-rose type, midseason. It is a deep rich, brilliant red in color. A very satisfactory showy red—**\$1.50.**

PRINCE PROSPER D'ARENBERG. (Parnmentier, 1845.) Lovely amaranth crimson. This is an old though popular variety and has stood the test of time—**\$1.00.**

PRINCESS OF WALES. (Kelway.) Medium sized rose type. Fine flesh tinted white. Broad rose-shaped petals interspersed with narrow ribbon-like ones. Strong grower and good bloomer. A flower of good substance but of delicate beauty—**\$1.00.**

PURPUREA SUPERBA. (Delachi, 1855.) Large compact bomb. Uniform bright rose. Tall: free bloomer. Midseason. The tallest red. A splendid variety to use as a background for lower growing sorts—**75 cents.**

RACHEL. (Terry.) Medium size, semi-rose type. A bright dark crimson. Plant of medium height, strong, profuse bloomer. This variety generally produces a single blossom on a stem, which makes it a good commercial sort. One of the brightest and best of all the crimsons. Midseason—**\$1.00.**

RAUCENTHAL. Goos & Koenemann, 1913.) Soft lilac with silvered edges. Stamens showing. Very fine flower.

REINE HORTENSE. (Calot, 1857.) Very large, compact, semi-rose type. Here is a truly wonderful flower. One of those flowers that when you take a visitor through your field, no matter how many good varieties he may see, he will always pick this out as one of the best. Also sold under the name of President Taft. A very tall growing variety, producing lots of large, perfectly formed flowers on long, stiff stems. Color a uniform hydrangea pink, minutely splashed on a white background, with the center prominently flecked crimson—**\$2.00.**

ROSA BONHEUR. (Dessert.) Large, flat, rose type, with imbricated petals. Light violet rose with guard petals flecked crimson. Midseason. An erect, medium strong grower. Very fine—**\$5.00.**

ROSEA SUPERBA. (Origin unknown.) A grand flower of a beautiful rose-pink. Excellent. One of the best of the old standard varieties of true rose pink—**50 cents.**

ROSETTE. (Dessert, 1918.) Pretty flower of fine shape, like a Capt. Christy rose, silvery flesh shading to salmon at base of petals and flecked crimson on the edges. A splendid early variety of erect habit. (Not for sale.)

RUY BLAS. (Dessert.) Large fine flower. A lively china pink, tinged mauve, petals bordered silver. Extra.

SAINFOIN. (Kelway.) Large full flower. Brilliant rose with touches of lighter rose and cream. Midseason. Strong plant, medium height, prolific bloomer. Kelway describes it as one of his best. Fragrant—**75 cents.**

RUBRA SUPERBA. (Richardson, 1871.) Rose type. Very late. A beautiful rich brilliant dark crimson. Without stamens. A large full double. Fragrant. One of the very best keepers of the late varieties. It is by all means the best late dark red, and every collection should have it. Rather a shy bloomer until the plants become well established—**75 cents.**

SAPHO. (Lemoine, 1900.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, compact, nicely formed flower. Pure mauve with silvery reflex, prominently tipped silver. Tall vigorous grower. Free bloomer.

SARAH BERNHARDT. (Lemoine, 1906.) Semi-rose type, late midseason, strong growing flowers of remarkable size and freshness, in huge clusters, full and almost double, of unusual perfection of form. Large petals that are imbricated in a peculiar fashion. Color apple blossom-pink with each petal silver-tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white. Fragrance agreeable and penetrating; magnificent. This variety should not be confused with one of the same name sent out by Dessert, nor with Umbellata Rosea, which is sometimes sold under the name of Sarah Bernhardt—**\$3.00.**

SARAH CARSTENSON. (Terry.) This, from what I have seen of it, I believe to be one of Terry's best flowers, if not his very best. A uniform lively bright pink—**\$10.00.**

SECRETARY FEWKS. (Shaylor, 1916.) A very large, full flower. Creamy white to a pure white in the center. Very fine.

SIMONNE CHEVALIER. (Dessert, 1902.) Very large flower. Globular, compact, pale lilac rose, tinged salmon, with center flecked with crimson. Very early. Strong grower and free bloomer. An extra good variety—**\$1.50.**

SOLANGE. Rose type, midseason. Full globular flower with a compact crested tuft in the center. Color rare, and has deep orange-salmon or Havana-brown at the heart, overlaid with a delicate, tender, reddish brown—**\$10.00.**

SOLPATARRE. (Calot, 1861.) A large, medium compact bomb developing into a crown. Guard petals prominent and milk white. Collar and center sulphur, fading to sulphur white. Midseason. Fragrant. Plant of medium height and midseason. Up to the time of the introduction of Primevere, this was the best yellow peony and even now is a very fine thing to have—**75 cents.**

SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. (Calot, 1867.) Rose type, late midseason. Very large, flat flower of violet-rose with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver, fragrant, free bloomer, with spreading habit—**50 cents.**



SELECTED

PEONIES

SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT. (Dessert, 1913.)

Very large, convex bloom with imbricated petals. Color a very brilliant bengal rose, slightly tinged carmine at the base, turning to a salmon pink. Extra. (Not for sale.)

STANDARD BEARER. (Hollis, 1906.) A high

built, globular, compact bomb. Uniform light violet rose. Medium tall, strong stiff stems; very free bloomer. Resembles Madame Ducl, but twice as large. (Not for sale.)

STRASSBURG. (Goos & Koenemann, 1911.)

Very large bloom of exquisite form. Flowers very compact. Delicate lilac-rose. (Not for sale.)

SULLY PRUDHOMME. (Crousse, 1898.) Large,

flat, medium compact, rose type. Uniform pale hydrangea pink, changing to milk white. Fragrant. Midseason. A choice variety—\$1.50.

SUZETTE. (Dessert, 1912.) A pretty flower

of fine shape. Bengal rose, slightly tinted carmine purple. Petals interspersed with golden stamens. Strong habit—\$4.00.

TAMATBAKO. (Japan.) Very large single

flower. Broad guard petals bright china pink surround large tuft of golden filamental petals. A beautiful variety. (Not for sale.)

THERESE. (Dessert, 1904.) Rose type.

Flowers of enormous size, produced in great quantities on stout stems. Color the most delicate rich satiny-pink, with glossy reflex. Generally conceded to be Dessert's best production. The last word in peonies—\$6.00.

TOKIO. (Japan.) Large single flower. Clear

carmine pink guard petals, with silver reflex. Large central tuft of golden filamental petals. Extra good. (Not for sale.)

TOURANGELLE. (Dessert, 1910.) Rose type,

late midseason. This is a vigorous grower, bearing large flat-shaped flowers, long stems, color pearly-white overlaid with delicate mauve and with shades of La France rose. Attractive and good—\$7.50.

TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE

(Calot, 1865.) A large compact head often seven inches in diameter. Uniform broad petals interspersed with stamens. Pale rose pink, minutely splashed with violet rose, guard petals fading to nearly white. Medium early. Very strong vigorous grower and free bloomer. This is one of that wonderful type of peonies whose petals open into a horizontal position, as it were, from a central axis, and rise tier above tier until we have a blossom seven inches in diameter, and three or four inches deep—75 cents.

UMBELLATA ROSEA. (Origin unknown.)

Rose type, very early. Large flower, guards violet-rose, shading to an amber-white center. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer. Delightful fragrance—50 cents.

VENUS. (Kelway) Very large compact crown,

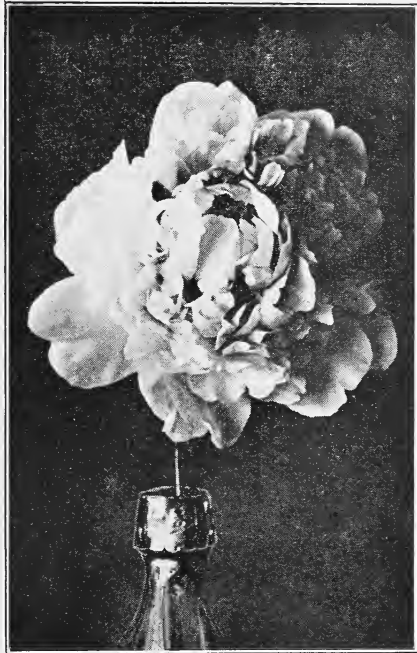
pale hydrangea pink, large petals. Tall, free bloomer. Popular variety—\$2.50.

VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE. (Dessert, 1915.)

Attractive globular blooms of immense size. Velvet amaranth red, with silver reflex. (Not for sale.)

WALTER FAXON. (Richardson.) Medium

size globular, semi-rose. Uniform bright rose, deepening towards the center. A delicate and distinct color. Midseason. Extra fine—\$7.50.



ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Brand Prize Peony.

WELCOME GUEST. (Hollis, 1904.) Large,

loose, semi-double. Bright rose, fading to rose white. Fragrant. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Very good—\$4.00.

WHITLEYII. (Whitley, 1908.) Commonly called

Queen Victoria. Medium size, loose, globular flower with fine broad guard petals. Opens flesh white, fading to milk white. Center petals tipped with coral blotches. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Extra good in bud. The very best commercial white—50 cents.

WIESBADEN. (Goos & Koenemann, 1911.)

Strong, upright grower and very profuse bloomer. A whitish flesh color changing to light rose. Petals intermingled with stamens. Very beautiful.

WM. TURNER. (Shaylor, 1916.) A very dark

crimson with a velvety sheen. Tall, strong grower. A fine flower.



Selected Iris

Although our specialty in flowers has for many years been the peony, and we have given to this flower most of our time and thought, still for a long time we have grown a great deal of iris; and during the last five or six years we have made many additions of new varieties to our collection.

The true garden lover wants his garden to be beautiful all the time. It is not necessary that every spot in it should be a constant blaze of color, but it must contain masses of bloom from April to November. We demand this even in Minnesota, where our summers are so short. Now there comes a time in the spring when the bloom of the early bulbs is gone, the tulips are passing, and the peonies have not come. Our gardens would then be bare indeed if it were not for the iris. But this flower is more than a gap-filler. It is an old garden favorite because of its own peculiar charm and because it gives quick results and can be easily grown.

In recent years, however, there has been a wonderful growth of interest in the iris. This started in England and spread to America. Hybridizers in both countries have been busy. Seedlings can be raised, tested, and propagated much more quickly than is the case with the



SELECTED

IRIS

peony; and hundreds of fine varieties have been introduced. The ordinary possessor of a home garden is just beginning to realize what the iris has become. Our iris fields this year were visited by hundreds of visitors while they have formerly attracted little attention.

They were not quite so colorful, did not so completely fill the eye, as did the great peony show that followed in quick succession with its larger fields and brighter flowers. They did, however, offer an even greater range of color. All shades from the palest lavender to the deepest purple, and from the most delicate cream to the deepest gold were seen. Then there were pure white, delicate blue and deep blue, pink, rose, maroon, and bronze. Now, if never before, the flower justifies its name, Iris, the rainbow.

Scarcely a variety furnishes a self-colored flower. Shadings, veinings, or reticulations at least appear. And in many varieties the standards and falls furnish striking contrasts, such as pure white and purple, lavender and purple, light yellow and rose, gold and maroon, gold and purple, bronze and yellow.

The resemblance of the garden iris to the common wild flag is likely to lead to a wrong treatment of the Iris. The flag is a water plant, while the iris will not do well unless a dry sunny location is furnished. Given this and it is not exacting.

It can be planted in any convenient spot, but it produces a fine effect when large plantings are made on the sunny side of a hedge of tall shrubs. Lilacs and Spirea Van Houttei furnish an especially good background. All three come into bloom at the same time. The colors of the lilac harmonize with those of the iris, and the white of the spirea brings out their beauty. Iris and spirea combine beautifully as cut flowers. In a young bed of iris, gladioli bulbs may be scattered among the small plants to furnish a second season of bloom.

If iris is planted in August or September it will give first class flowers the next year, but it can be safely planted at any season when the ground is open. The soil need not be worked deeply, and the top of the crown should come about to the surface of the ground. If there is any danger that water may at any time stand on the spot, ridge the soil up and set plants on the top of the ridge. Iris multiplies rapidly and should be divided and reset once in three or four years.

We do not recommend the planting of Japanese Iris in Minnesota. Our list includes varieties of the Iris Germanica, or the French fleur de lis, and of Iris Orientalis or Siberian iris.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

In the following descriptions S. stands for Standards and F. for Falls

A. E. KUNDRED. S. Yellow-bronze tinged with magenta; F. magenta-red tinged with bronze, reticulated yellow from center to base. Conspicuous orange beard. Fragrant. Glory strain—\$1.25.

AMAS. A beautiful variety with immense

flowers. From Asia minor. S. rich blue; F. gorgeous purple. 24 inches—25 cents; \$2.50 doz.

AMERICAN BLACK PRINCE. S. soft lilac purple; F. a velvety purple of the richest hue. 24 inches—50 cents; \$5.00 doz.



SELECTED

IRIS

- A. M. BRAND**—S. true golden bronze; F. maroon red, veined yellow, edged with bronze. Fragrant. Glory strain.
- ARCHEVQUE**, S. a wonderful reddish purple; F. darkest velvety purple. 24 inches—40 cents; \$4.00 doz.
- ATROPURPUREA (Royal Purple)** A splendid large, very free flowering, pure, rich royal-purple without the slightest shadings, a splendid companion to plant with Sherwin-Wright, the rich purple of Atropurpurea with the golden yellow of Sherwin-Wright forming a beautiful color combination—35 cents.
- A. W. BLAKELY**, S. yellow tinged with pink; F. yellow shaded with pink, veined a light yellow with a dividing line in center; lighter border. 28 inches—75 cents.
- CAPRICE**, 30 inches. S. & F. light purple blending to soft lavender at base of petals. Very fine—30 cents; \$3.00 doz.
- CHERION**, 30 in. Midseason. S. smoky lavender; F. violet, veined white—15 cents; \$1.00 doz.
- CLARENCE WEDGE**, S. heliotrope tinged with yellow with lighter edge; F. purple-red. It has a margin which is light bronze on one side and wider and very light yellow on the other; veined white at the base, and a light line dividing the center. One-half the fall is shaded darker than the other. This peculiarity of the border is characteristic with every fall. Conspicuous orange beard. Glory strain—\$1.25
- DOROTHEA**, Milky white, tinged lilac. An early, very profuse blooming sort. When in bloom resembles very much a double Japanese iris—30 cents each; \$1.00 doz.
- EDITH**, 22 in. Midseason. S. light blue; F. deeper blue, veined white—10 cents; 90 cents dozen.
- FAIRY**, 36 inches high. A wonderful iris. White, petals bordered and suffused with the faintest tracings of the most delicate blue. A dream—20 cents; \$2.00 doz.
- FLAVESCENS**, 30 in. Midseason. S. cream color; F. a slightly deeper yellow. This is one of the most satisfactory of all Iris. It may not have the delicate beauty of some, but is strong, healthy and robust and always with you. Always does well—15 cents; \$1.00 doz.
- FLORENTINA ALBA**, 30 in. Very early. S. white; F. white, tinted porcelain. A large beautiful and very fragrant flower—10 cents; \$1.00 doz.
- FRYER'S GLORIOUS**—S. golden bronze tinged with crimson; F. bright velvety maroon, veined light yellow from center to base. Orange beard—\$5.00 each.
- GERTRUDE**, 34 in. S. and F. same shade, rare violet blue. Unexcelled for house decoration where a clear uniform shade is desired—20 cents; \$2.00 doz.
- GOLDEN PLUME**, S. rich golden yellow; F. chestnut-brown, edged and reticulated yellow. Yellow beard. This is an improved Honorabilis. The plant is equally as thrifty, and is a few inches taller and very even height when in bloom. This is the variety that Mr. Wedge spoke so highly of after seeing it in bloom last season—30 cents; \$3.00 doz.
- G. W. PEAKE**, S. yellow, shaded crimson-bronze, lighter yellow at base; F. velvety maroon red, edged with bronze-yellow, reticulated at base. Conspicuous orange beard. Fragrant. Glory strain—\$1.25 each.
- HARLEQUIN MILONIUS**, 30 in. Late. S. white, splashed violet; F. lavender. A very striking variety—15 cents; \$1.50 doz.
- HER MAJESTY**, 32 in. Late. S. soft rose; F. red, deeply veined. An extra fine variety, the general color effect of which is pink—20 cents; \$1.75 doz.
- IGNATIA**, 30 in. Midseason. S. and F. a delicate blue. This is another of the very robust. Always a faithful variety even under the most trying conditions—15 cents; \$1.50 doz.
- ISOLENE**, 36 inches. S. silvery lilac, 4 inches long; falls three and three-quarter inches long, and of the most beautiful mauve color. One of the most beautiful of all iris—70 cents; \$7.00 doz.
- JACQUESIANA**, S. bright coppery crimson; F. rich, deep maroon. Very fine variety—50 cents each.
- JOHAN DE WITTE**, 24 in. Midseason. S. bluish violet; F. deep purple, veined white—15 cents; \$1.00 doz.
- KOCHIL**, S. and F. both of the deepest, richest purple. One of the very darkest of all iris. Should be in every collection. 24 inches—15 cents; \$1.50 doz.
- LOHENGRIIN**, 32 inches. S. and F. Soft, mauve, shading nearly to white. A very tall, strong growing variety, with wide leaves. One of the best of the Pallidas—30 cents; \$3.00 dozen.
- LORD GREY**, S. and F. a clouded rose-fawn. 2 feet—25 cents; \$2.50 doz.
- LORD SALISBURY**, 40 in. S. amber white; F. dark violet—15 cents; \$1.00 doz.
- LORELY**, S. canary yellow; F. creamy white with purple reticulation, blending into purple blotches near the edges. Ends of petals bordered deep canary. Fine—20 cents; \$2.00 doz.
- MADAM CHEREAU**, 42 in. Midseason. S. and F. pure white with clear frilled lavender edge. This is undoubtedly the best to date of the frilled varieties. Fine—20 cents; \$1.50 doz.
- MATHIAS**, S. light yellow; F. bright wine red with a narrow border of deep yellow—50 cents.
- MONSIGNOR**, 28 in. Late. S. richest satiny violet; F. deep purple-crimson. Very large and one of the very best—50 cents; \$5.00 doz.
- MRS. ALAN GRAY**, One of the most beautiful of Iris. General color effect pink. Very fine for massing. Often gives a second crop of bloom in August—50 cents; \$5.00 doz.
- MRS. H. DARWIN**, 28 in. S. pure white; F. white, slightly veined. One of the best whites—20 cents.
- MRS. NEUBRONNER**, 28 in. S. and F. rich clear golden yellow. The best all yellow—20 cents; \$2.00 doz.



SELECTED

IRIS



MRS. S. H. SMITH. S. rich golden yellow; F. same color, shaded light yellow in center, and veined dark yellow. Yellow beard. 24 inches—75 cents.

MRS. W. E. FRYER. S. white, shaded heliotrope; F. purple-crimson bordered a lighter shade; white veins from center to base. Orange beard. 32 inches—\$1.50.

NIEBELUNGEN. S. fawn yellow; F. violet purple with fawn margin. One of the very best iris in its class—50 cents.

ORIENTALIS (SIBERIAN) BLUE. Intense brilliant blue flowers. Flowers small but very striking and beautiful. Planted in a mass, gives a fine spot of color. One of the very best for cutting—15 cents; \$1.50 doz.

ORIENTALIS (SIBERIAN) WHITE. Pure white; fine companion for preceding.

OTHELLO. S. rich blue; F. deep dark velvety purple. A handsome clean-cut iris—25 cents.

ORIFLAMME. 30 in. S. bright blue; F. dark purple. The petals of this variety are very broad and long. The largest bloom of all iris—\$2.00.

OSSIAN. S. light yellow; F. bronze at the base, shading to a bright purple at the tip. A very distinct and beautiful iris—50 cents.

PALLIDA DALMATICA. One of the finest of the Germanica type. Plant, strong habit, often growing four feet high, with very large flowers. S. delicate lavender; F. lavender shaded blue. Fine for massing—30 cents; \$3.00 doz.

PALLIDA SPECIOSUM. S. dark lavender with lighter shadings; F. lavender, shaded light purple—30 cents; \$3.00 doz.

PARISIANA. S. mottled lavender pink; F. creamy white center. Very heavily bordered with lavender pink. 28 inches. One of the striking iris—50 cents; \$5.00.

PERFECTION. 30 in. Midseason. S. lavender, flecked with deeper shade; F. rich velvety lavender. A very fine iris. Has a wonderful amount of bloom to the stalk. Fine—20 cents; \$2.00 doz.

PROSPER LAUGIER. 30 in. S. fiery bronze; F. velvety ruby purple. Of all the standard varieties this is undoubtedly the most striking and distinct. Very fine—35 cents; \$3.50 doz.

QUEEN ALEXANDRIA. 30 inches tall. S. lavender; F. pale purple. One of Farr's choicest varieties. Very fine—50 cents.

R. C. ROSE. S. purple-bronze shaded yellow at the base; F. reddish purple, light yellow. Orange beard. Fragrant. Very free bloomer and one of the best of plants. 25 inches—60 cents; 5 for \$2.50.

REV. A. H. WURTELLE. S. purple-bronze; F. rich velvety royal purple, lighter at the edge, reticulated light yellow at the base and veined brown. Yellow beard. Fragrant. 18 inches—\$1.50.

ROSE UNIQUE. S. and F. delicate blush rose. A very early flowering iris much admired by everybody who sees it—50 cents.

RUBELLA. S. rose-lilac; F. crimson purple. 3 ft.—15 cents; \$1.50 doz.

"SHERWIN-WRIGHT." Golden yellow. In this grand novelty we have what has long been wanted, a good vigorous growing, free-flowering, golden yellow Iris Germanica, the few yellow sorts now in commerce being deficient in these important characteristics. The plants grow about two feet high; the flowers, which are produced in lavish profusion, are of splendid texture and stand well above the foliage, and are of a rich golden yellow without markings or shadings—50 cents.

VELVETEEN. Standard canary yellow; falls creamy white, heavily veined with purplish maroon—35 cents.

VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA. S. rich blue; F. violet blue. Extra fine—50 cents.

W. F. CHRISTMAN. S. white, tinged violet, while some are flaked and reticulated with violet on inner sides; F. purple, reticulated white with light border. Yellow beard. Fragrant. 22 inches. Free bloomer, and very even height when in bloom—\$1.25; \$10.00 doz.



Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

We have for many years done a wholesale business in those shrubs which our experience has shown to be best adapted to this locality. We have had a considerable call for these from our peony costumers, and so are listing them here.

LILACS.

Of late years a great deal of interest has been aroused in the newer sorts of lilacs. The work of Lemoine has borne wonderful results and the magnificent new lilacs, both single and double, that have come to us from his gardens are simply marvelous. Taking the old common purple and white lilacs as a standard one can hardly imagine the size, color, texture and beauty that is to be found in the modern improved flower.

For the last ten years we have grown them quite extensively and now have a splendid stock to offer. We intend to fill our lilac orders at prices stated below with a three to four foot grade, but at this early writing cannot tell how large our stock will get and so list it smaller that we may be safe.

DOUBLE FLOWERED LILACS.

CHARLES SARGENT. Very large panicles with florets often an inch in diameter. Color, violet mauve. Extra fine. 2-4 ft. —\$1.50 each.

CHARLES JOLY. Very dark reddish purple 3 to 4 ft. —\$1.00 each.

LEON GAMBETTA. One of the very best of the named lilacs, coming into bloom early. Immense trusses with large individual flowers. Color lilac rose. 2 to 3 ft. —\$1.50 each.

MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT. One of the very finest of the double whites. Blooms come in immense panicles and the individual flowers are often an inch in diameter. 2 to 4 ft. —\$1.50 each.

MME. CASIMER PERIER. Very large creamy white trusses. 2 to 4 ft. —\$1.00 each.

MME. LEMOINE. One of the very best of the

double pure whites. Although the truss is not so large as that of Miss Ellen Willmott, it has a delicate feathery appearance that makes it most attractive. 2 to 4 ft. —\$1.00 each.

MONUMENT CARNOT. Large long trusses with large individual flowers. Beautiful light lavender blue. 2 to 4 ft. —\$1.00 each.

PRESIDENT GREVY. A very large heavy compact truss of a beautiful soft blue. Flowers very double. 2 to 4 ft. —75 cents each.

PRESIDENT VIGER. Another beautiful lilac bearing large trusses with large individual flower. Lilac blue. 2 to 4 ft. —\$1.00 each.

WILLIAM ROBINSON. Extra large trusses of a deep violet color. 2 to 4 ft. —\$1.00 each.

SINGLE FLOWERED LILACS.

CONGO. Long spikes of single flowers. Color a deep reddish purple. 2 to 3 ft. —75 cents each.

COMMON WHITE. 3 to 4 ft. —50 cents.

COMMON PURPLE. 3 to 4 ft. —50 cents.

JOSIKEA. A lilac coming to us from Asia. It forms a small tree with very large shining leaves and delicate purple flowers. It blooms in June after the other

lilacs are gone. 2 to 3 ft. —50 cents. 3 to 4 ft. —75 cents.

LUDWIG SPAETH. A very dark crimson purple. The best of the very dark lilacs. 2 to 3 ft. —75 cents.

MARIE LEGRAND. A pure creamy white. A very profuse bloomer. Large panicles with medium to large individual flowers.

VOLCAN. Large ruby red flowers. 2 to 3 ft. —\$1.00 each.

GENERAL LIST OF SHRUBS.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry)—One of the best all around shrubs for the Northwest, thriving under all conditions. Slender, graceful branches with fine bright green foliage, turning to brilliant crimson and orange in fall. Branches are covered with small yellow flowers in

June, followed by scarlet berries that stay on the bushes almost all winter. This is the best low hedge for the Northwest. Barberry Thunbergii is not subject to rust, and may be planted anywhere. 12 to 18 inches, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.



HARDY

SHRUBS

CORNUS SIBERICA (Red Siberian Dogwood)

—A tall, spreading shrub, which is extremely hardy, and splendid for hedges or groups of shrubbery. Panicles of white flowers in June are followed by clusters of berries. Its chief beauty, however, is its bark, which turns bright crimson as autumn approaches. 2 to 3 feet, each 20c. 3 to 4 feet, each 25c.

CORNUS VARIEGATED—Beautiful green and

white variegated foliage with broad panicles of dainty white flowers. On account of its striking foliage, it should be included in every group or planting of shrubbery. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

COTONEASTER (Acuteifolia)—Another good

shrub which is being used very extensively for hedge and ornamental planting. It is a perfectly hardy, beautifully formed bush, with thick, waxy leaves, which turn red in the fall, giving it a most attractive appearance. The flowers are followed by reddish black fruits which remain all winter. This plant requires good, well drained soil, and a sunny position. Strong 12 to 18 inch plants, 25 for \$2.50, 100 for \$8.00.

ELDER, GOLDEN (Sambucus Aurea)—A very

ornamental golden leaved variety, contrasting well with other shrubs. Of vigorous, spreading habit, 5 to 6 feet high. Large, flat clusters of white flowers, followed by black edible berries late in summer. Does well everywhere. 2 to 3 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00. 3 to 4 feet, each 45c. 4 to 5 feet, each 50c.

ELDER, CUT LEAVED (Sambucus Laciniata)

—A beautiful variety, with fern-like leaves of drooping habit. The greyish-green foliage forms a pleasant contrast to the deep green of other shrubs, making it indispensable for landscape gardening. Flat panicles of creamy white flowers appear in June and July. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50. 3 to 4 feet, each 40c; 4 to 5 feet, each 50c.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA

(Snowball Hydrangea)—A vigorous shrub, 4 to 5 feet high, with large clusters of white flowers, similar to Snowball, but larger, from June to August. Very showy in large groups. 12 to 18 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50. 18 to 24 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

—The most beautiful and striking of all flowering shrubs. Bears immense clusters of creamy white flowers in August, turning to bright pink and rose, and finally to bronze in September, as they grow older. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, does well in sunny locations. Valuable for specimen planting and for borders, and should be in every garden. Should be cut back in spring before growth starts. 18 to 24 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

TREE HYDRANGEA—The lovely Hydrangea

Paniculata grown in tree form. These fine trees are three to five feet high, with strong, erect stems and splendid crowns, bearing trusses of flowers. They are very effective for the lawn; or planted along

the walk or driveway, they are wonderful when in bloom. Perfectly hardy here. Each 75c, 3 for \$2.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Mock

Orange)—A very vigorous, tall growing shrub, with creamy white flowers in May and June, delightfully fragrant. Good for immediate effects on account of its spreading growth. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS AUREUS

(Golden Mock Orange)—Similar to above, with bright yellow foliage, growing 3 to 4 feet high. Valuable for planting among groups of other shrubs. 18 to 24 inches, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

PRUNUS TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)

—The favorite spring flowering shrub in Minnesota, and one of the finest in cultivation. It is of dwarf tree habit, every branch completely covered with small double pink flowers in May, before leaves appear. Should not be planted among other shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, each 60c.

RHUS COTINUS (Purple Fringe)—One of the

handsomest sturdy shrubs, which should be planted more extensively. Small, bright pea-green leaves, and brown bark. Very long, loose clusters of small purple flowers, giving the plant a smoky, hazy appearance. Seldom blooms the first two years, but is one of the most ornamental. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—One of the

finest flowering shrubs, of low dwarf growth. In constant bloom from June to September. Flowers of bright rose are borne in broad flat clusters, completely covering the bush. The best shrub for low borders and hedges. Strong plants. 12 to 15 inches, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

SPIREA ARGUTA—A somewhat dwarf, bushy

variety, with light green, feathery foliage forming a dense bush. It is very free flowering, small flowers in panicles appearing on the bush early in spring. Foliage turns bright orange in autumn, making it one of the showiest shrubs. Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.

SPIREA BILLARDI—A handsome, tall growing

Spiraea, with brown, hairy branches and fine foliage. Vigorous and hardy, growing six feet tall. Bright pink flowers are borne in long spikes, during July and August. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA—A dwarf variety,

similar in habit and form to S. Anthony Waterer, but with pure white flowers. Blooms all summer. 12 to 15 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA—The true Bridal

Wreath. Very hardy and vigorous, growing 4 to 5 feet tall. Early in spring it is covered with dainty, pure white flowers. A very graceful shrub. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.



HARDY

SHRUBS

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—One of the finest shrubs ever produced. Its good qualities and beauty can not be exaggerated. Very graceful, with lovely foliage, growing 4 to 6 feet tall; extremely hardy everywhere. In May and June the whole bush is simply covered with small clusters of minute white flowers. For lawn and cemetery planting, and for hedges, it can not be equalled. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50. 2 to 3 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00. 3 to 4 feet, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS (White Snowberry)—Hardy, native shrub which does well everywhere; grows 3 to 5 feet tall. Flowers are pale pink, followed by large waxy white berries that remain on the bush nearly all winter. Foliage turns deep purple in fall, forming pretty contrast to the white berries. 18 to 24 inches, each 25, 12 for \$2.50. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS (Coral Berry or Indian Currant)—Similar to the above, but of taller growth, with elongated red berries that hang on the bushes nearly all winter. Foliage turns reddish-purple in fall. Price same as above.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE (Common Snowball)—The well known hardy shrub, with large balls of handsome white flow-

ers, produced in clusters of four to six Blooms in May and June. Splendid for cemetery planting. In bush form only. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

VIBURNUM OPULUS (High Bush Cranberry)—A handsome upright spreading shrub, broad, bright green leaves. Small flowers appear in June in great flat clusters, followed by scarlet berries, which last all winter. Very hardy, thrives anywhere. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM (Japanese Snowball)—Foliage is soft, dark green, slightly crimped. Beautiful spreading bush, producing great ball, three inches across. Flowers are large, white, very handsome. Red fruits follow, changing to black in autumn. Very hardy, and is not affected by sunscald and insects. 2 to 3 feet, each 45c.

WEIGELA ROSEA (Diervilla)—A spreading shrub with arching branches, growing 5 to 6 feet high. Large trumpet shaped pink flowers are borne freely in clusters, all summer. Prefers a rather damp, shaded location, in good garden soil. Hardy in nursery row, but should have some protection. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50. 3 to 4 feet, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.





ARTICLE PREPARED FOR THE MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST.

About the first thing I can remember, as I look back over the years that are past, is my father's field of peonies, and of a man standing at a table with a large peony clump before him cutting it up into divisions. I remember wondering how such beautiful flowers could come out of such an ugly, dirty root. The bright little eyes, some red, some white and others pink interested me, and boy fashion I put many questions to the man about them. And then my father came by and noticing my interest in the matter, though a busy man, stopped and explained to me the process of dividing the roots.

That was forty years ago, but from that day to this I have watched with ever increasing interest the growth and handling of peonies. I was but a small boy then, but I remember my father gave me his big pruning knife, and under his guidance I divided my first peony. And I thought I had done fairly well, for he patted me on the head and said it was well done and that same day I would make a nurseryman.

The peony industry as far as the West was concerned was in its infancy then. We had few varieties—peony buyers had not yet become critical. I can remember of but four sorts: The white variety, Whitleyii, now called Queen Victoria; the red Pottsii and the two pinks, Fragrans and Humei. Peonies were then sold as red peonies, white peonies and pink peonies, and that was all there was to it, and the customer felt very lucky if he got the colored he ordered.

But a wonderful change came over the industry along in the nineties. Some of the better varieties had worked west in different ways, and people began to waken to the fact that there were more than simply red peonies, white peonies and pink peonies. Such varieties as Festiva Maxima, Edulis Superba, Marie Lemoine, Eugene Verdier and the like came to us. Flower lovers slowly began to realize that the old, despised "pink" of mother's garden was a thing of the past, and that that here in its stead we had a glorious and beautiful flower. And as the better varieties have continued to come from year to year, the interest in the flower has continued to increase until now I think I am safe in saying that in the colder portion of our country at least, and in our own state in particular, the interest manifested in the peony is greater than that taken in any other flower.

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ARTICLE PREPARED FOR THE BULLETIN OF PEONY NEWS.

Discharged from the Union Army for permanent disability, my father returned home to Wisconsin in 1863. Impaired health kept him from working for some time. But it was not long after the close of the Civil War before he engaged in the sale of nursery stock, and the nursery business became his life work.

Removing to Minnesota in 1867, after several moves he finally settled down upon those grounds which now for over fifty years have been devoted to the general nursery business.

For the first twenty-seven years as a nurseryman he spent much of his time, at first afoot, but later on with horse and buggy, travelling over the state selling nursery stock. In this way during the many months of June that he was on the road he ran across quite a number of good peonies blossoming in the gardens of the many good farm wives where he stopped.

The Minnesota climate produces wonderful peonies. Cool moist fore parts of June when the peony blooms with us, are the rule. These conditions are ideal for the flower, and with us the peony is surely the flower of flowers.

As my father found a good sort here and there in his travels, he purchased it, and in time in this way acquired quite a collection. Thus Fragrans, Whitleyi, Delicatissima, Festiva Maxima, Humei, Delachei, Edulis Superba, and many other sorts of like quality came to us.

As I grew up, I followed in my father's footsteps and travelled with horse and buggy over the prairies and through the great woods of Minnesota selling nursery



BRAND'S

PEONIES

stock. And I, too, was ever upon the lookout among the great plants of peonies I so often saw for some variety we did not have at home. I remember very well first beholding a great root of *Rubra Officinalis* in full bloom during one cold very damp June. I thought I had never seen such a flower. I purchased the root at \$5.00 which was about all the money I had at that time. In September I travelled eighty miles to dig and bring home that one peony root.

In 1889, I think it was, my father purchased of Ellwanger & Barry a dozen varieties which he selected from their catalogue, and when these sorts bloomed, from that time on he was under the spell of this wonderful flower. After that time his collection rapidly increased, until by the fall of 1899, as far as number of varieties was concerned, he had one of the greatest collections in America.

Father was the pioneer nurseryman of Minnesota. His early years in the nursery business were those years when the horticulture of Minnesota was passing through the experimental stage. All varieties had to be tested out for hardiness, and most varieties were found wanting. He gave much of his time searching for varieties of apples suitable to our climate, and finally came to the conclusion that a satisfactory stock for Minnesota could be produced only by growing quantities of seedlings from the hardiest varieties he had, and selecting from these.

Working along these lines, as he did, it was natural that when he once became really interested in the peony, he should try to improve that, as he had the apple.

In the spring of 1899 he had a collection of about three hundred good sorts, the best he could acquire. These were planted in four different beds, most of the varieties running about three large plants to the variety. In this collection were about twenty choice singles. No hand pollenizing was done. The bees and the winds attended to that. That fall seed was saved from the entire lot, and late in the fall, planted. This seed being allowed to dry did not germinate until the spring of 1901. In June, 1902, two plants blossomed.

Growers of seedling peonies may question this statement; and, we must acknowledge we ourselves have never since secured such results. We account for them by these facts: The seeds were planted four inches apart in rows which were $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The plants could thus develop and bloom without any transplanting. As quick as the seeds germinated the plants were given intensive cultivation with horse and cultivator. The soil was very rich. These conditions produced a wonderful growth the year of germination and the yearling plants at the end of the first growing season were as large as the average three year seedling under the usual methods of handling.

The next season, that of 1903, the seedlings came strong and robust and almost all of them bloomed. This was truly a wonderful sight. The world's most beautiful flower bed is a bed of well cared for seedlings in full bloom. Each plant is crowned with wondrous large flowers, and the blooms of each plant are different from those of all its neighbors. Were the bed to contain a hundred thousand roots no two of these would produce blooms exactly alike. All would be different from one another.

This season of 1903 to us was truly a feast of flowers. We checked and re-checked that bed of seedlings continuously it seemed from the time the first kind opened until the last faded petals fell. We were in it with the coming of the sun, during the heat of noontide, and until dark.

From the thousands of seedlings in this bed we selected about forty as worthy of trial. These were divided in September and planted out for further trial. All the balance of the doubles of this seed bed were lifted that same September, divided planted out, and staked, that we might not by accident have classes as poor some variety that afterwards we would wish to keep. From this lot of seedlings at first classed as second grade, I have since selected four very fine varieties.

From the forty selected as good in the first place, after years of testing we finally find that we have about ten very choice sorts.

Judgment can hardly be passed upon a new seedling inside of ten years after the planting of the seed. A new peony to be of value must in the first place possess great beauty; its habit in growth must be good; it must be a profuse bloomer; it



must do well on many soils and in many different locations; and all of these things must come true year after year. It takes fully ten years to test these things out. This is the test we give all our seedlings.

This first seed bed has given us such sorts as Archie Brand, Charles McKellip, Chestine Gowdy, E. B. Browning, Frances Willard, Henry Avery, Judge Berry, Longfellow, Lora Dexheimer, Mary Brand, Martha Bulloch, Phoebe Cary, Richard Carvel, and William Penn.

The results have been so gratifying to us that we have been compelled to keep on planting seed. And so now each year we plant from a quart to a peck of carefully selected seed; in the fall of 1917 making our largest planting of some sixteen quarts. And by so doing each year, we expect to have new candidates for peony honors coming on continuously in our gardens.

A. M. BRAND.





PEONIES EVERYWHERE



A DRIVE THROUGH THE PEONIES





